THE ROVERS FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT,
COOPERAGE GROUND.
11TH TO 26TH SEPTEMBER.
CATTO'S
WHISKY
will be served at the REFRESHMENT TENT on the Ground.

The Bombay Gazette.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
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Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
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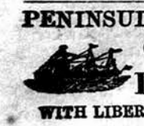
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BOMBAY BRANCH

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.
SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
* PENINSULAR ...	5294	A. G. Cubitt	26th Sept.
M. I. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler....	3rd Oct.
* ORIENTAL	5294	E. Spicer	10th ,,
M. I. CALEDONIA ...	7558	C. H. S. Tooque,	17th ,,
* PENINSULAR.....	5294	A. G. Cubitt....	24th ,,
M. I. MOLDAVIA ...	10000	E. H. Gordon ...	31st ,,
* ORIENTAL	5294	E. Spicer	7th Nov.
M. I. EGYPT	7912	J. R. Lendon ...	14th ,,
* PENINSULAR	5295	A. G. Cubitt	21st ,,
M. I. ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	28th ,,

The Steamers marked M. I. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.
The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth, or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 P.M. and 1 P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return-Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 12th September, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
DUMBEA	5,807	Le Coispellier ...	8th Oct. 1903.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	5th Nov. 1903.
OCEANIEN	4,259	G. Guiounet	3rd Dec. 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "NERA," 5,876 tons, Captain G. Chevallier, to sail on or about the 16th Oct. 1903.

For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co, UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR ...	F. Mosca.....	4,119	1st Oct. 1903.
IMPERATRIX ...	C. Bellen.....	4,194	1st Nov. 1903.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca.....	4,119	1st Dec. 1903.
IMPERATRIX ...	C. Bellen.....	4,194	1st Jan. 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE ...	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† FRANZ FERDINAND ...	C. Matcovich	6,046	19th Nov. 1903
* † NIPPON	G. Klansberger ..	6,317	22nd Dec. 1903

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE,

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.
1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares. Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
NIPPON	G. Klansberger...	6,317	23rd Sept. 1903.

For further particulars regarding Passages apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the short est. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Litho Orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT "Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 25th Sept., at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI AND KARACHI.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on MONDAY, 21st September, at 10 a. m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KANGRA," 2,100 tons, on TUESDAY, the 29th Sept., at 10 a. m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebander Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, and Bushire, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,100 tons, on THURSDAY, 24th September, at 10 a.m.

FOR MORMUGOA, SOYCHELLES, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "LANDAURA," 3,300 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 22nd Sept., (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chinde, Quilimane, and Mozambique.)

FOR PORBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S. S. "NEWSHERA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 7th Oct., (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth, and Cape Town.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,800 tons, on or about 19th September.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 21st September, 1903. Agents.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY,

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.
Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.
Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.
Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.
Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti.	15th Oct. 1903.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 900	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 2 years	,, 900	,, 535	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.
Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 840; 2nd Class, Rs. 540. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY to SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini..	17th Oct. 1903.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 155, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE.
WELL WORTH A TRIAL.
Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. LD., BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

CROFT MODY & Co.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA
FOR
SHERRIES.

Shipped direct by the Growers.

Messrs. Gonzalez, Byass & Co.,
Xerez De La Frontera.
Grand Romano Amontillado.

SUPERIOR VINA TULA SHERRY (as used by Clubs and Messes)
SUPERIOR VINA DE PASTO.
MANZANILLA
OLD PUERTO.

SUPPLIERS BY THE BOTTLE :—
DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

EXPANDING WATCH BRACELETS

IN a great variety of Designs, all in 18 carat Gold, fitted with superior quality Keyless Cylinder Movements, guaranteed Time-keepers. Bracelets of the very best workmanship, not liable to get out of order.

		Rs.
No. 1.	18 CARAT GOLD, Plain Watch Bracelet, Cylinder Movement, Plain or Fancy Dial	120
No. 2.	As above ; Front Bezel Enamelled	125
No. 3.	As above ; HEART SHAPE Watch, with Enamelled Front Bezel, set with fine Oriental Pearls.....	155
No. 4.	As No 1 ; Front Bezel set with a row of fine Oriental Pearls	140
No. 5.	As above ; Front Bezel set with a row of fine Pearls or Pearls and Turquoises, and also on the Bracelet ...	160
No. 6.	As above ; Front Bezel set with 8 Diamonds and 8 Emeralds, and on Bracelet 2 large Diamonds and 2 Emeralds	445
No. 6.	As above ; Front Bezel set with 14 Diamonds and 28 Rubies ; 4 large Diamonds and 2 Rubies on Bracelet	550
No. 7.	HORSE SHOE Watch Bracelet, set with 6 large Rubies and 4 Diamonds ; on Bracelet 16 Rubies and 6 Diamonds	545
No. 8.	VERY SUPERIOR Bracelet Watch, with LEVER Movement ; Front Rim set with Rubies and Diamonds of the best water	600

TERMS : CASH OR V. P. P.

THE WEST END WATCH CO.,
11, HORNBY ROAD,
Opposite General Post Office,
BOMBAY.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST

HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices :—

"MULETA" Principes
4 1/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3¾ inches. Rs 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION

McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

"MUSAFFI" PILLS
OF CASCARA AND MAYAPPLE
according to HUXLEY'S approved formula.
They "WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP"
For BILIOUSNESS, SICK HEADACHES, INDIGESTION,
as a Purgative, 2 to 3 Pills on going to bed.
For CONSTIPATION and DYSPEPSIA
as a LAXATIVE and DINNER PILL, one for a dose.
100 Pills (sold in Bottles) for 12 Annas, plus 3 Annas for V. P. P.

BOMBAY AGENTS :
ESAFALLY HIPTOLLA,
ABDOOL REHMAN ST., BOMBAY.
UP-COUNTRY AGENTS WANTED.)

KNICKNACKS,

IN DAINTY AND SEASONABLE NOVELTIES
SUITABLE AS—

SOUVENIRS
BIRTHDAY PRESENTS
WEDDING PRESENTS
GYMKHANA PRIZES
ETC., ETC.

Extensive Assortments of Fancies suitable for Presentation Purposes in small Silver and Gold Ware may be seen in our SHOW ROOM. New Patterns are constantly added.

SPECIALITIES
HIGH CLASS DIAMOND WORK

NECKLACES	BROOCHES
PENDANTS	BRACELETS
TIARAS	RINGS

A Good Assortment always in Stock in Variety and Novelty in Design.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ARIEL CYCLES.

Rs. 200 CASH OR HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM.
ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET ON APPLICATION.
CYCLE CAPES FOR THE MONSOON.
FOOTBALLS, CRICKET BALLS,
HOT WATER BOTTLES
AND
RUBBER GOODS OF ALL DESCRIPTION.
FRESH STOCK OF CARRIAGE RUBBER NOW ON SHOW.
INSPECTION INVITED. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

SOLE AGENTS :
THE CORONATION CYCLE
AND
RUBBER GOODS DEPOT,
POONA : Messrs. PRIEST & Co. HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY. CALCUTTA : Messrs. MAUD & Co.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

CHOCOLATE SPECIALITIES.

CREAMS
ALMOND
NOUGAT
PEPPERMINT
LIQUEURS

Made fresh on the Premises, Rs. 2 per lb.

PETER'S MILK CHOCOLATE,
JUST UNPACKED,
AND
PETER'S BREAKFAST CHOCOLATE,
CAN NOW BE HAD.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
CONFECTIONERS, CATERERS
AND
CHOCOLATE MANUFACTURERS.
25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ASTHMA SEDATIVE, SUBSIDES PAROXYMS in a short time ; operates by dissolving the congealed phlegm, renders respiration more easy
F. S. MADON & CO., 170, Shaikh Memon St., Bombay. NEMESIS. Per Bot. Rs. 2-8.

THE ROVERS FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT,
COOPERAGE GROUND,
11TH TO 26TH SEPTEMBER, 1903.

CATTO'S
WHISKY.

This favourite WHISKY will be served at the REFRESHMENT TENT on the ground.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of IRON and STEEL arrived per HANSA LINE S. S. WEISSENFELS, B Shed, Prince's Dock, are hereby informed that their Consignments, or above vessel, are ready for delivery.

JOHN HAND,
Superintendent, Port Trust Docks.

Dated 21st September, 1903.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE Bank will be CLOSED from the 19th to the 23th instant, both dates inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY the 21st instant, that day being a PUBLIC HOLIDAY under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 12th September, 1903.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 374 of 1901.

JAMSEDJI NUSSERWANJI TATA, of Bombay Parsee inhabitant, residing at Wauiby Road, Fort ..... Plaintiff,

vs.

RANCHODAS GIRDHARIDAS, of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, residing at Bhuleshwar without the Fort of Bombay, a minor of the present age of two years or thereabouts by his guardian ad litem Mr. F. H. De BRITTO, MANOCKJI EDULJI CONTRACTOR of Bombay Parsee inhabitant, residing at Parel, without the Fort of Bombay, VITHALDAS RAMDAS, of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, residing at Bhuleshwar, outside the Fort of Bombay, and JETHA BHAMA, MOTI PAMA, NARSING JETHA, MALLA PAMA and NATHA BOKA, the last five trading together at Bombay in Partnership under the name, style, and Firm of JAITHA DHIMA and COMPANY, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute made in the above Suit and bearing date of 10th day of February, 1903, the following immoveable properties will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of October, 1903, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate right, title and interest of the Plaintiff and of the Defendants abovenamed in the following properties, viz :—

LOT No. 1.

All that piece of land situate at Worli, in the town and registration of Bombay, containing by admeasurement seven thousand eight hundred and sixty-two and a half square yards, be the same, a little more or less, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1-3226, and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 4(1), and Street No. 314, and bounded on the north by what is known as Cleveland's private Road, on or towards the south partly by the property hereinafter thirdly described and partly by the property of Dr. Hormusji Limjeebhoy Batliwala, on the east by the Cleveland Road, and on the west by the property of the said Hormusji Limjeebhoy Batliwala, reserving to Mr. Cleveland the original owner of the property, the right to draw water from the well referred to in a certain Indenture of lease bearing date the twenty-first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, and made between Mr. Cleveland of the one part and the Bombay Tile Company, Limited, of the other part, for the use of his servants, workmen and cattle and domestic purposes.

LOT No. 2.

All that piece of land with the messuage, tenement, hereditaments and premises erected and standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Worli, in the town and registration district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement seven thousand and two hundred square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. A-3035 and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 2536(1) to 2536 (5), and Street Nos. 1A and 11B, and bounded on the east by the Cleveland Bunder Road, on the west and north by Cleveland Road, and on the south by the property of Jamsetji Pestonji Randella.

LOT No. 3.

All that piece of land, with the hereditaments or chawls standing thereon, situate at Worli, in the town and registration district of Bombay, on the west side of Cleveland Road, containing by admeasurement two thousand seven hundred and twenty square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by the property hereinbefore firstly described, on the south and east by Cleveland Road, and on the west by the property of Dr. Hormusji Limjeebhoy Batliwala, and which premises are registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1-3226, and Assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. G-139 (1) to 139 (9) and Street No 341 (c) to 341 (h).

LOT No. 4.

All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement three hundred and ninety-three square yards and seven-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts, situate at Worli, in the town and registration district of Bombay, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay along with the other land under Collector's Old No. 637, and New Survey No. 3226, and bounded on the south by Cleveland Road, on the north and east by the land belonging to Gool Mahomed Ebrahim and Mahomed Hossain Ebrahim, and on the west by the property of the said Dr. Hormusji Limjeebhoy Batliwala.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. ARDESHIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW and JOMPANY, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at No 23, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 3rd day of September, 1903.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

PETITION for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of AMEER BEE, widow of SYED HAFIZ SOJUDEESHA, of Bombay Mahomedan ..... Deceased.

OOMRABEE, widow of GOOLAM MAHOMED SHAIK BILLAND and daughter of the abovenamed deceased of Bombay Mahomedan, residing at Chowkee Mohalla, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, K. C. I. E., Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the Tenth day of September, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Three, and in the third year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

A. M. KAJJI,
This 10th day of September, 1903.

Messrs. MIRZA and MIRZA
Petitioner's Attorneys.

POONA RACES AND STEEPLE-CHASES.

23RD, 25TH, AND 28TH SEPTEMBER AND 1ST, 3RD, 5TH and 10th OCTOBER, 1903.

ADMISSION.

FIRST ENCLOSURE.

SEASON TICKETS.

SINGLE TICKET	Rs. 25
DOUBLE TICKET, *i.e.*, 2 separate Tickets for 1 Lady and 1 Gentleman	,, 30
FAMILY TICKET, *i.e.*, 4 separate Tickets for 3 Ladies and 1 Gentleman	,, 35
SINGLE TICKET (for Lady only)	,, 10

N.B.—Season Tickets for Extra Meetings only are not available for the above days.

DAY TICKET.

FIRST ENCLOSURE.

TICKET (Lady only)	Rs. 2
SINGLE TICKET	,, 5
DOUBLE TICKET, *i.e.*, separate Tickets for 1 Lady and 1 Gentleman	,, 6
FAMILY TICKET, *i.e.*, separate Tickets for 3 Ladies and 1 Gentleman	,, 8

N.B.—Reserved accommodation for Ladies with Badges and for Members of the Turf Club who wear their Badges is reserved on both the first and top floors of the Stand.

SECOND ENCLOSURE.

SINGLE TICKET	Rs. 1-8
SOLDIERS IN UNIFORM	Re. 1-0
LADY	As. 0-8

TICKETS are obtainable at the Office of the Turf Club at the Race Stand, Poona, or at the Gate.

NO TICKETS will be issued without Payment.

SPECIAL TRAINS from and back to Bombay will run as usual.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

The Race Stand, Poona, 7th September, 1903.

E. DUCKETT & Co.,
MONUMENTALISTS
OF POONA AND CARRARA.
"BOOKLET" & "COMPLETE"
NEW MEMORIAL DESIGN BOOK NOW ON HAND.
Specialists in Monumental Work for India.
ADDRESS: EAST STREET, POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive. Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld. Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM.—A safe, speedy, and efficacious Remedy for Cough, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, &c., &c. Re. 1 per bottle. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, CHEMISTS, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ARIEL CYCLES.—A large Stock on view. Rs. 200. Cash or Hire Purchase System. Punctures, Ans. 4, while you wait. Fresh stock of Carriage Rubber now on show. Sole Agents: THE CORONATION CYCLE & RUBBER GOODS DEPOT, Hornby Road, Bombay.

SOMETHING NEW—Our new premises are nearly ready next to Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw and Co. We will occupy the same in October next. A visit to our New Art Photographic Saloon respectfully invited. Hydraulic lift available as before.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Photographers, Hornby Road, Bombay.

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ESTABLISHED 1848.
EXTRACT from the 54th Report of the Directors on the operations of the Society for the year 1902:—

Policies issued (Net).....	4,748 for £1,792,845
Surplus on Transactions for above period	£ 324,733
Annual Income	£1,311,091
Assets	£8,279,970

Life Assurance with or without Medical Examination.
The Society has lately devised several other New and Attractive Forms of Life Assurance and Endowments, particulars of which can be obtained on application to
CROFT, MODY & Co.,
CHIEF AGENTS
FOR
INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON,
BOMBAY.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 6,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ...	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,
LONDON COMMITTEE.
SIR THOS. JACKSON, Bart., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt.
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND, }
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI

AMOY,	HANKOW,	PENANG,
BANGKOK,	HIOGO,	RANGOON,
BATAVIA,	HOILO,	SAIGON,
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SAN FRANCISCO,
CALCUTTA	MANILA,	SINGAPORE,
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA,
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest Allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum asserted does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
W. ADAMS OBAM,
Acting Agent.
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BANK OF CALCUTTA LIMITED.
CAPITAL.

Subscribed.....Rs.	15,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... ,,	15,50,000
Uncalled Capital ..... ,,	5,00,000

DIRECTORS:
Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
,, H. R. McINNES, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
,, NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
,, D. KING.
CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of Banking Business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the Daily Balances.
FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per Annum For cent.
For 2 Years.....	5
,, 1 Year	4½ ,,
,, 6 Months.....	4 ,,
,, 3 Months.....	3½ ,,

The Bank offers special Facilities and Advice to Constituents as to the Purchase and Sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.
The Bank is prepared to guarantee the Principle and Interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee Shareholders' and Investors' Interests carefully watched.
Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.
For further Information apply to—
D. KING,
Agent,
Calcutta, 3rd February, 1903.
LONDON BRANCH:
GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E. C.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF A MOTOR-CAR.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 21st September, at 2 p. m. Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the concerned,
1 english built petroleum Motor-Car to seat four persons, in working order.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—
Furniture such as marble top table, sofas, chairs, glass-door book case, chest-of-drawer with glass, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, cupboards, mirror door almira, dining table, meatsafe, semigrand piano, Brussels carpets, double iron bedstead, 1 mahogany cottage piano by Soundy and Co. also a lot of table and bed linen, purdahs and curtains, oleographs, engravings, and oil paintings, books, folding cot and table, leather hand bag, &c.
1 Book corneing machine.
1 Abbes No. 8 large cooking stove with chimney by Smith and Wellstood.
1 Table clock in dome 100 days, winding.
On account of the concerned, ex s.s. Clan Mackenzie—
1 hogshead about 50 gallons Greig's "O. V. H." Old Vatted Highland whisky, and 1 case labels and capsules.
AT 2 P. M.
Several second-hand goat's bicycles.
1 Sing's goat's bicycle, complete, in good order.
1 glass-fronted double-seated brougham.
1 strong built office shigram.
1 strong built victoria.
1 English motor-car in going order.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

BONA FIDE SALE.
SALE OF STATIONERY AND SHOP FURNITURE, etc.
TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p.m, Messrs CRAWFORD & Co will sell by Public Auction, at Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, opposite Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.'s office, by order of Bai Rutabooo, widow and administratrix of the late Mr. Sarafally Moosajee, the remaining stock-in-trade of Messrs. Moosajee Adamjee and Sons, Stationers, consisting of stationery, copying bookes, ink, ferro-prussiate, typograph stencil, carbo lized, antique, sectional papers, mounted drying papers, also glass cupboards, showcase, stands, etc,
The above is on view.

On WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Upper Colaba, opposite the old Light House, the valuable and handsome blackwook and teakwood house-hold furniture, drawing-room suit of sofas and chairs upholstered in rich Persian carpet, cabinets, Bolton's tea box, test plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, Persian carpets, rich table ornaments, Hink's table and hanging lamps, fowls, books etc., the property of Rev. Mr. H. ROUNTREE, proceeded to England.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view,
Carriage are kept at Cola a Tram Terminus of take the intending purchasers to the auction bungalow on the day of sale from 12-30 2 p.m.

BONA-FIDE SALE,
Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Lady Jamsetjee Road, Mahim, opposite Nakhoda's Tank, on SUNDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., the household furniture and effects belonging to the estate of the late Mr. M. F. DeMello, consisting of tables, chairs, sofas, cots, sideboard cupboards, table ornaments, stuffed birds, glassware, spoons and forks, knives, crockery, lamps, Picture, copper and brass utensils, silk and cotton clothes, etc.
The property will be on view 3 days before they sale.

On TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p. m. Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Sergent House, Apollo Bunder, the valuable and hand some blackwood and teakwood household furniture, test plated ware, crockery and glassware, rich table ornaments, Chinese and Japanese flower vases, table and hanging lamps, etc., the property of J. T. HURST, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.
CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 21st September, 1903.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.
On THURSDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, of a quantity of piece-goods and sundry goods, etc.
2 cases white mulls.
3 cases plush.
2 cases prints.
On account and at the risk of Mr. Vadilal Lalloobhai—
G. C.—2 cases White Jaconets.
G. C.—2 ,, White mulls.
MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 21st September, 1903.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.
AUCTION SALE OF FUTTEMARIS.
Messrs. Haji Ahmed Haji Abdoo'a and Haji Hesum Haji Abdoola, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Mallat Bunder known as Chamar Godi, near Carnac Bunder, THURSDAY, the 24th day of September on at 4 p.m. the undermentioned properties, namely:—
(1) One Futtemari, called "Bhowni, No. 146, of the burthen of 296 Bombay candies which is at present lying at Mallat Bunder, otherwise known as Chamar Godi, near Carnac Bunder, Bombay together with a tour, sails, anshor, and other articles and thingsappertaining thereto, and on view at the said Bunder.
(2) One Futtemari called "Sarshar" No. 3821 of the burthen of 360 Bombay Candies which is at present lying at Mallet Bunder otherwise called Chamar Godi near Carnac Bunder Bombay, together with a boat sails anchor and other articles and things appertaining thereto and on view at the said Bunder.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On THURSDAY the 24th instant, at 12 p.m. Messrs BENNET & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Marine Lines, next to Marine Battalion Mess, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved French-polished substantial made household furniture of the latest design, rich glass and crockeryware, test plated ware, handsome drawing-room suite, ball cabinets, iron and brass single and double bedstead single and double bevelled glass door almyras, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, rich mejolca flower vases and table ornaments, Hinket's and Dirmar's hanging lamps, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, etc., the property of CAPTAIN G H. E REVOST Esq,
Catalogues are publishe and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY AT FORAS ROAD.
On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will sell on the premises, under instructions from the mortgagee of the property and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Ruttonjee Dessabhoy Currance, an insolvent, the unexpired portion (less one day) of a term of 99 years which commenced on the 1st September, 1900, of and in all that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement 250 square yards or thereabouts, situate at Foras Road, at Bombay, in the Registration Sub district of Bombay, being part of a piece of land demised by an Indenture of lease dated the 31st day of August, 1900, and made between Bai Avabai, widow of Framjee Dinshaw Petit of the one part, and Ruttonjee Dessabhoy Currance of the other part, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under new Survey No. 6984, and bounded on or towards the east by the chawl and property of the said Bai Avabai, widow of Framjee Dinshaw Petit, on or towards the west by a common private passage twenty two feet broad, on or towards the north by another portion of the said land demised by the herein before mentioned lease and beyond that by the Foras Road, and on or towards the south by the property of the said Bai Avabai, widow of Framjee Dinshaw Petit, together with the partially erected dwelling-house or building standing thereon, together with the right of way over the said common private passage to be enjoyed consistently with the like right of way of different lessees of other parts of the properties belonging to the said Bai Avabai, widow of Framjee Dinshaw Petit, and lying on both side of the said common passage.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Cridge, Lyoch and Owen, vendor's attorneys Standard Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Middle Colaba, near the Post Office and the Police Chowky, behind the "Bird Cage" bungalow, Seaside Villa, the very valuable and handsome teak and blakwood plain and carved furniture of the latest design, such as English walnut wood drawing room sofas and chairs, lined red silk tapestry on castors, drawing-room cabinets, clothes and gown almyras, glass, crockery, and best plated ware by Elkington, Rand and Barton, table and hanging lamps, one English clock in glass dome, bedsteads by Banjamin, oil-paintings and oleographs, one nearly new etonized sweet-toned piano by Rose and Co., one large bronze horse, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables one English bedroom suite by Bolton with mattress, Singapore furniture, large fish bowl, baby perambulator and go-cart, lady's and gentlemen's bicycles, large cooking stove, copper cooking utensils, garden benches, &c., &c., the property of H. K. HARRINGTON, Esq.
Catalogues will be published, and the property on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
On MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Navsari Chambers, Hornby Road, Fort, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, rich glass and crockery ware, brass and iron double and single bedstead, glass door almyras, hall cabinets, marble top tables, first rate pictures and oleographs and table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich Persian and Brussel carpets, etc., etc., the property of C. ROGERS, Esqr.
Catalogues will be published and the property is on view
BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 18th September, 1903.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND
POLICY
BY
TODARMAL
Price Re. 1, Postage half-anna
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 18.

SECURITIES—		
2½ per cent. Consols	81 7-8	= — 1/8
3 per cent. Rentes	96 1-2	= unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	105 1-2	= do
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper.....	●66 3-16	= do
SILVER—		
Spot in London	26 7-16	= — 1/16
2 months hence	26 3-16	= — 1/16
Spot in New York	57 1-4	= — 1/8
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25 20	= unchanged
Berlin ,, ...	20 33	= — 1/2
New York Demand	48 6 7-8	= + 1/8
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	4	pr ct = unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills....	4	pr ct = do
6 ,, ,, ,, ...	4	pr ct = do
3 ,, Fine Trade Bills	4 1-4	pr ct = do
6 month sight Fine Trade Bills	4 3-8	pr ct = do
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	3 1-4	pr ct = do
7 day market loans	3 1-2	pr ct = + 1/8

Extra Council Bills allotments on Bombay Rs. 10,000 a 1 4 1-16.
Sugar German granulated 1st marks, 10 3-8, Sept.-Oct. Steady.
Metals.—Copper Brasiers £68,
Yellow metal 6 1-4,
Tin Plates 11s. 9d,
Banca Iron Belgian £5,
Iron Corrugated Sheets £10-17-6,
Basic Steel Bars £5-2-6.
Rapessed—Yellow Cawnpore 34. Sept.-Oct. Sellers, Tone done.
Linseed Sold 38 5-8 Sept.-Oct. Sellers, Tone quiet.
In Liverpool—
Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester quiet but steady. Total Sales 5,000. Spot 6·58 —2. Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Imports nil. Arrivals closed steady.

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·74	5·44	5·24	5·30
+3	+3	+2	+1
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.	April-May.
5·28	5·27	5·26	5·26
+1	+1	+1	+1

In New York:—

Receipts at the Port.....	38,000
Do. last year.....	33,000
Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Do. do Continent	19,000
Mid-Uplands	11·75 unchanged
Futures, month of Dec.....	9·33 — 3
Do. do. March	9·33 — 3

In New Orleans—

Spot.....	10 7-8 + 1-16
Futures, month of Dec.....	9·35 — 4
Do. do. March	9·76 — 3
Tone at close	steady.

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, SEPT 19.
EXCHANGE—Tone firm.

Bank T.T.	1s. 4 1-32d.
Bank Demand.....	1s. 4 1-16d
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D....	1s. 4 9-32d.
Do 6 do do	1s. 4 7-16d at 15-32d
French Francs 5 do do	170 3-4
Marks 3 do do	138 1-2
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	183 ,,
Shanghai 30 do do	185 1-2 ,,
Japan 30 do do	151 1-2 ,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. tone steady.

Cash	Rs. 99·2
1st Settlement	,, 99·1

Money Market, Tone easy.
BANK RATE—

Bank of England since	3rd Sept.	4	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 20th Aug	3	do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 23rd Aug	3	do.
Bank of Madras	do. 23rd July	4	do.

SEEDS—

Linseed.—Tone firm.	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready	6	9	0
Rapeseed.—Tone unchanged.			
Brown Cawnpore ready....	Rs. 5	6	0
Yellow Cawnpore ,,	,, 5	12	0
Yellow Guzerat ,,	,, 5	13	0
Poppyseed.—Tone steady.			
Ready	6	5	0
Castorseed—Tone unchanged.			
Ready	21	8	0

WHEAT.—Tone quiet.

Pissi 91 per cent	Rs. 30·8
Club No. 1	,, 29·8
Hard Red	,, 23·8

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.
Tone quiet.

Estimated sales	4,000 Bales
Imports	4,000 ,,

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·71	5·41	5·32	5·28
–3	–3	–2	–2
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar-Apl.	Apl-May
5·26	5·25	5·25	5·25
–2	–2	–1	–1

COTTON.—There is little or no change in the local market. Rates for ready Cotton are steady and a moderate business is doing chiefly by mills In New Crop there is very little enquiry either from shippers or in the bazaar.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, SEPTEMBER 18,
The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.
Surats quiet,
Good Bhownugger ..... Nil.
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady,

2 3-4 per cent. Consols.....	88 7-8
3 per cent. Rentes	96 1-2 ex
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan.....	105 1-8
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	66 3-16
Bar Silver.....	26 7-16

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THE 23rd and 24th Silver Spoon Competitions of the Club took place at Ghat Cooper on Saturday the 19th September, but owing to the unsettled state of the weather only 10 members turned out. The next shoot will take place on Saturday the 26th instant. Distance 200 and 300 yards. The following are the scores:—

	Score 700 yds.
Lce Corpl C H Lillywhite, G I P Ry Vols	27 a
Sergt Instr S Briffitt, Bo Vol Rifles.....	24 b
Sergt Major F Harrison, G I P Ry Vols	24 b
Sergt E T Dracott, G I P Ry Vols	24 c
Corpl A G Powell, G I P Ry Vols	23 a
Sergt F E Otto, G I P Ry Vols.....	23 b
Gunner R Walters, Bo Vol Arty	22 b
Cr Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vols	22 b
Cr Sergt E W Thomas, Bo Vol Rifles.....	18
Sergt Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles.....	15

a Handicapped 3 Points.
b Handicapped 6 Points.
c Handicapped 4 Points Winner of Spoon.

	Score 800 yds.
Corpl A G Powell, G I P Ry Vols.....	23 a
Sergt Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles...	24 b
Sergt Major A. Harrison, G I P Ry Vols.....	24 b
Sergt F E Otto, G I P Ry Vols	24 b
Lce Corpl C H Lillywhite, G I P Ry Vols	24 c
Gunner R Walters, Bo Vol Arty.....	13 b
Sergt Instr S Briffitt, Bo Vol Rifles	20 b
Cr Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vols.....	13
Sergt E T Dracott, G I P Ry Vols	14
Cr Sergt E W Thomas, Bo Vol Rifles.....	7

a Handicapped 4 Points winner of Spoon.
b Handicapped 6 Points.
c Handicapped 8 Points.

DR. JOHN POLLEN WARD FUND.

Mr. Rustom P. Jehangir, Honorary Secretary and Treasures, begs to acknowledge with thanks the following further subcription to the above Fund i—

	Rs.
The Hon'ble Mr Bomanji D Petit	150
Messrs Cowasjee and Co.....	2 0
Mr Jehangir Dossabhoy Framji	50
Mr S B Bharucha	50
Mr C B Smith	50
Mr Framroz Dhanjishaw Lalooca.....	50
Mr Rustom P Jehangir	100
Messrs Cooverji and Furdunji	125
Mr A L Nair	76
Mr B M Patel.....	151
Mr D G Rege	25
Mr J E Thanawala	25
Mr S T Bhandare	25

Messrs. Raja Din Dayal and Co. have kindly given as their contribution to the proposed Memorial a large framed picture of Dr. John Pollen to be hung in the Pollen Ward.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Re. 1, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BAINBRIDGE—September 1st, at Santa Cruz, Cheltenham the wife of Captain W F Bainbridge, D S O, 1st Sikhs of a son.
MATTHEWS—August 28, at Hillside, Parklands, Surbiton wife of Capt E A C Matthews, Indian Medical Staff of a Son.
NICKALLS—August 23, at Woolley Park, Wakefield, wife Major N T Nickalls, 17th Lancers, of a Son.

MARRIAGES

ANDREW—INGHAM—August 29, at Christ Church Forest Hill, N F, sons-in-law A Andrew, Bengal Staff Corps to Edith Louise, daughter of Forest Hill,
ROSE—HOSEASON—August 27, at St John Baptist's Church, Felixstowe, F C Rose, captain, Royal Garrison Regiment, Malta, to Julia Sybella, daughter of the late Major Gen H Hoseason, late Madras Staff Corps,

DEATHS

CHERRY—August 23, at the Bridge Hotel, Arundel, Major Gen E M Cherry, late of the 1st Regiment of Madras Light Cavalry, aged 66.
HIGGINSON—August 30, at Lowdale, Fareham, Col T Higginson, C B, Indian Army, retired, and late commandant, 1st Punjab Inf, aged 68.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BAYLEY—September 15, at 15 Garden Reach Road, Calcutta the wife of G Anson Bayley, of a son.
BYRDE—September 16, at Fakirchand Premchand Lalbhai, Dalpatram, Manekchand, Kaburchand, Manekla Ghellabhai Jaheri, and members of the Jain Association and others had been very assiduous for some time past in making adequate preparations for the Conference. This was, quickly speaking, the second Conference held by the Jains. To Mr. Gulabchand Dhadha belongs the credit of having held the first Conference last year at Palodhi, in Rajputana. It was, for want of sufficient time, improvised on a small scale, but answered the purpose of the originator. Owing to the exertions of the same gentleman, this second Conference was held on an extensive scale in Bombay. On his arrival at the Grant Road Station on Friday morning with a large number of delegates, Mr. Gulabchand Dhadha was accorded an enthusiastic reception. The president of the Conference, Rai Bahadur Badridas Kalicharan jeweller of Calcutta, arrived in Bombay on the preceding day, and was accorded an equally enthusiastic reception. Mr. Virchand Dipchand was the chairman of the reception committee: local while Mr. Fakirchand Premchand was the to secretary. Delegates and visitors to the Conference from Gujerat, Kathiawar, Malwa, Rajputana, and the Punjab, had arrive for whom temporary residences had been found by the reception committee.
On Saturday forenoon, the Conference mandap was the scene of much animation and activity. It had been intended to afford accommodation to some five thousand persons and it looked gay with flags and bunting and festoons of evergreens. A platform had been erected for the accommodation of the president, the officers of the reception committee, and the principal delegates and visitors. Seats had been provided behind a screen on the west side of the mandap for Hindu ladies, of whom about two hundred were present while on the opposite side on the east, special accommodation was provided for the Jain priests and preceptors of the religion. Precautions had been taken against the rain, which fell during a portion of the day, dripping through the roof of the mandap. By 11 o'clock the mandap was crowded in all parts. The president, who arrived soon after was received with fitting honours, and amidst the cheers of those present was escorted to his seat in the mandap and presented with flowers. Telegrams of congratulation and sympathey with the work of the Conference were received from various parts of the country, which were read to the assembly by Mr. Fakirchand Premchand together with the notice convening the Conference. Some hymns were sung by children, and the real work of the Conference began. Mr. Virchand Dipchand, chairman of the reception committee, in welcoming the delegates, delivered an address in which he explained the object of the Conference to be to promote the interest of the community, to protect their religion, to inculcate union, and to encourage education. They ought, he said, to imitate the Parsis in their progressive spirit, and introduce improvements in their social life and customs.
On the motion of Mr. Ratanchand Khimchand Motichand, seconded by Mr. Chimanlal Lalbhai, Rai Bahadur Badridas was called to the president's chair. He expatiated on the advantages resulting from Conferences like this. He pointed to the duties of an earnest Jain, and recommended the preservation and publication of their ancient books. He spoke of the benefits of education and recommended the dispensation of charity in times of plague and famine. The preservation of animal life was their supreme duty. In conclusion, he recommended the constitution of a general committee, with branches for the protection of the interests of the community throughout the country.
All subjects committee was appointed, and the proceedings terminated amidst cheers. At yesterday's sitting of the Conference, essays on various subjects were read by delegates hailing from outstation towns, and discussions were held on the subjects. The secretary of the Conference announced that Mr. Premchand Roychand had laid at their disposal a sum of Rs. 5,000 to be the nucleus of a fund for the support of the orphans of the community. A resolution was passed wishing every success and prosperity to the British Government in India, and authorising the committee to send a wire to His Majesty the King-Emperor through the proper channel communicating the above resolution. The proceedings then terminated.

CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—On Friday evening Mr. Rustom D N Wadia, barrister-at-law, was being driven in a brougham and pair along the Queen's Road, when the horses took fright at a passing train and bolted down the road. The driver was thrown off his seat and sustained injuries, which necessitated his removal to the Cowasjee Tejpal Hospital, Mr Wadia received slight injuries in jumping out of the carriage. The brougham which was thrown into the drain was considerably damaged.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION.—The charge of defamation brought on by Mr. W. Charles Lewis, Chief Ticket Inspector, G. I. P. Railway, against Mr. Peter Martin, Train Inspector in the same railway, was called on before Mr. P. H. Dastur, at the Mazgon Police Court, for further hearing. Mr. Godinho, pleader, appeared for the defendant. The facts of the case have been reported. Mr. Lewis applied for leave to withdraw the charge. The Magistrate allowed the application and the charge was withdrawn.

SUICIDE DURING FEVER DELIRIUM.—At the Arthur Road Hospital, yesterday, Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest relative to the death of Baboo, a Hindu mill-hand, aged about twenty years. The deceased had been suffering from fever for the last two months and consequently stayed at home. On Friday night he was delirious and the next morning he was missed from home. A search was made and his body was found in the Double Ghat Tank on Ripon Road. A verdict of suicide during fever delirium was recorded.

A PLEADER AND HIS CLERK.—At the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday, Mr. Karsondas Chaldas, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which Mr. Pestonji Cooverji Motiwala, High Court pleader, charged his clerk Khoja Ahmed Thaver, with criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of Rs. 6-12. Mr. Saher, Barrister at-law, appeared for the complainant, and Mr. S. B. Kapadia, pleader defended the accused. It appeared that on the 20th August the complainant gave Rs. 6-12 to the accused for the purpose of getting out a writ of case in decree No. 33 8 of 1903. The accused failed to get the writ and when he was questioned by the complainant about it on the 5th instant he said he had used the money for his own purposes. He pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to three weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

EDUCATION AMONG WAISHYAS!—A correspondent writes, that the Waishya Bandhus of Wankad, Ratnagiri and Bombay, having recognised the need of raising a Waishya Fund for the diffusion of Education, some Waishya Wani leaders of Ratnagiri have formed an assembly with the intention of supplying the want. The have tried their utmost to make their Waishya Wanis know how backward the Waishya Wani Samaja is at present in the noble cause of education in compari son with Mohomedans Jains and Marhatas. Four new Waishya Samajs has given three scholars to the three Wani students of Patwardhan Schools in, Ratnagiri. The correspondent proposes that the Samaj should first ask for donations and then for annual, monthly or daily subscription towards the fund and that members of the assembly should be selected to great satisfaction of Waishya Wanis

BETWEEN PLATFORM AND TRAIN.—At the J. J. Hospital on Saturday, Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest relative to the death of Chowri, a mendicant woman, aged thirty-five years. On Saturday evening the deceased and her younger sister Moti got into a train at the Grant Road Station when the train arrived at the Mahaluxmi Station deceased called her younger sister who was in another compartment to come into her carriage. Moti went and was about to get in when his foot slipped and she fell between the platform and the train. The deceased got out of the carriage on to the platform and stooped to help Moti, when she overbalanced herself and fell, just as the train was in motion, between the platform and the train. An alarm was raised and the train was stopped within a few yards. Moti remained standing where she fell and escaped unhurt; but the deceased when extricated was found to have received serious injuries to her arms, sides, and chest. She was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where she died two hours after admission. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

RECEIVER OF STOLEN NOTES.—At the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday, Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Abdul Karim Khamsa, an old steam vendor in Church Gate Street, was charged with assisting in disposing of unmatched halves of currency notes stolen by Antone Toomas Pimento, a sorter in the Bombay General Post Office. Mr. Dadysett, barrister-at-law, appeared for the accused. The Magistrate in disposing of the case said that there was no doubt that the accused assisted Pimento in robbing the public of the currency notes and disposing of them. From the position of the convict Pimento, as a sorter and the anxiety the latter showed to dispose of the property for any consideration, however small, the accused must have known that the notes were stolen property at once. If accused had no guilty intention he would have proceeded to the currency office and submitted the notes, which he had not yet done, as he must have known that the other halves, which were already in possession of the currency office, might bring him to trouble. He convicted the accused and sentenced him to six months rigorous imprisonment.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.
Sun rises, 5h. 48m. Sun sets, 5h. 59m. High water 11·32m., 11·50 p. Low water, 4·55m., 5·25 p.
Banks closed. Parsee holiday.
Rovers' Football Tournament.
CRICKET.
Bombay Gymkhana vs. Cathedral High School.
CRICKET IN POONA.
Presidency vs. Parsees.

ARRIVAL OF NATIVE CHIEFS.—H. H. the Thakore Sahib of Rajkote, attended by fifteen followers, arrived in Bombay on Friday and has taken up his residence in Warden Road.—The Chief of Chorra, with thirty followers, also arrived in Bombay on the same day.

J. N. WADIA CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The number of patients who attended the J. N. Wadia Charitable Dispensary at Mahim during the month of August was 2,474, of whom 963 were men, 599 women and 1013 children. The prevailing diseases were imalarial fever, respiratory and rheumatic affections, diseases of the digestive system, and skin diseases.

THEFT AT GIRGAUM.—Mr. Ruttonji Bomanji Dubash, a merchant residing near the Kennedy Bridge, Girgaum Back Road, has reported to the Police that during Tuesday night some one entered his bed room on the ground floor, through an open window, and stole a bundle containing a gold watch and chain, gold buttons, &c., of the collective value of Rs. 900.

THE Portuguese Community of Bombay will hold a solemn Requiem Service on the 22nd inst. in the Church of St. Francis Xavier at Dabul, presided by His Grace the Archbishop—Bishop of Craoganore and Damaun, D. Sebastiao Jose Pereira,

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ARDESHIR'S
PRIZE DRAWING.
AN UNUSUAL assembly witnessed Messrs. ARDESHIR'S DRAWING. The Special Committee entered the room and accompanied the sealed box. The Committee announced that the business undertaken that evening was gratifying. Mr. Ardeshir had given entire charge of the Drawing to the Committee. The Committee carefully examined the numbers before sealing. Mr. Ardeshir said: "If you have any doubt please write a duplicate number and drop in the barrel. (No one came forward but gave hearty cheers.) The year 1899, when I introduced this scheme to the manufacturers my friends laughed at my ideas. Dear patrons, I thank you for your confidence in my business. Our articles of sale were 500 when I commenced, but they are at present 17,000, and we will endeavour to make it double on the NEXT DRAWING DAY on the 15th of November" (Cheers.) All the numbers were then placed in a big barrel and 523 prizes in another barrel. Ladies and Gentlemen voluntarily rolled the barrels till the operation was finished. FIFTY-SEVEN PRIZE TICKETS fell amongst the audience, and money was paid promptly on the spot. Refreshments were served on a liberal scale. The first prize fell (ticket No. 2089) to Bai Goolbai Cawasji Master, Parsee Bazar, Bombay; the second prize of Rs. 500 (No. 3435) to Mr. A. D. Dhairyavan, Darga Street, Mahim; and the third prize of Rs. 250 (No. 1074) to Ibrahim Aladdin, Sukkur. The remaining 520 prizes were distributed all over Hindustan.

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BEST CRUSHED HORSE FOOD prepared by machinery; clean, wholesome, and fresh. First of its kind in Bombay. At Rs. 4-8 per cwt. Delivered free in Bombay.
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Up-country Orders carefully executed with prompt attention. Trial solicited.
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IMMEDIATELY two ASSISTANT SURGEONS and eight HOSPITAL ASSISTANTS for temporary plague duty in Indore State. Only medical graduates and qualified hospital assistants experienced in plague operations need apply. Salary Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 and Rs. 40 to Rs. 50 respectively.
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B. SC., L.M. & S.,
State Surgeon, Indore.
State Surgeon's Office, Indore, the 17th September, 1903.

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WITHIN five minutes' walk of the Church, Town Hall and Post and Telegraph Offices, Married Quarters — Bachelors' Block — Billiard Table — Tennis Court.
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HEAD STUDIO, White House, Appollo Bunder,
BRANCH STUDIO, (Central) 53, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
Ask one of the 250 pupils for an introduction if you want to become a pupil this month at the Head Studio for Rs. 30 for full course.
The Head Studio will henceforth be for training of pupils to act as TUTORS, EXAMINERS, and REPORTERS, and will at all times be conducted by Mr. WARWICK PEELE.
A special "pacing" Machine for 60, 120, 200, words a minute is now being used, by the pupils. From the first of October "new matter" will be given hourly for verbatim pupils.
A GOLD MEDAL will be contested for on the 1st January next, by the pupils of the Head Studio. A Gentleman of high position in Bombay will be invited to give a ten minutes Speech.
A Central branch will be opened at 53, Esplanade Road (near the Paper Currency), on the 1st. of October, and will be conducted by a Staff of specially trained Examiners. The Fees will be Rs. 21 for 21 lessons, viz: Rs 2 for the 1st. lesson, and so on by instalments.
Those pupils who enrol at this branch during the month of October will have the privilege of competing for a cash Prize of Rs 100, and for positions on the staff at the Studios.
(See Circular for particulars.).

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FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.
CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

NOTICE.
IF this should meet the eye of WILLIAM LAWRENCE, the son of ARTHUR and HARRIET LAWRENCE, firework maker, Liverpool, who sailed from Liverpool some 50 years ago, SISTER LUCY would be thankful to receive any news.
She heard rumours that he had married a Black Lady and built the "Bombay Theatre," she also heard that he died some 15 years ago, but no proof of it to hand. Apply Box No. 895 A., Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, SEPT. 21, 1903.

THE WAR COMMISSION.

THE comments of the German Press on the report of the War Commission are severe, but not unfair or uncalled for. As the "National Zeitung" observes, for Englishmen who have made such sacrifices of blood, and treasure, there must be something maddening in this cool, official presentment of incredible disclosures. And, further, it will be found that many will endorse the opinion that the colonies cannot feel encouraged to make further sacrifices to meet the wishes of men regarding whose capacities their own experts give such damning evidence. The general summary of the report, which reached us some time ago, scarcely prepared us for the extraordinary string of revelations which the mail has since brought us. Wholesale condemnation, in some directions, was anticipated, but nothing so sweeping as transpires. We were told that the Intelligence Department was held to be fairly blameless. So its individual members doubtless were, but it is shown that the operations of that most essential department were discouraged, and the explanation of the fact that no plan of the country was available when the war broke out was that the Intelligence Department was refused the money its chiefs had asked for in order to carry out the survey of the identical territory, as to which they were in greatest ignorance. Sir John Ardagh's evidence went to show that, instead of an allowance of eighteen thousand pounds for ten years for that purpose, they were offered the beggarly sum of one hundred pounds, and that, while we spent two thousand pounds annually on Intelligence work in South Africa, the Transvaal Government was spending ninety-four thousand. Colonel Grant went further than the other witnesses, and declared that when he entered the Intelligence Department he found a deep-rooted idea that it was useless so much as to ask for money for the survey of the South African colonies. Thus it was that there existed no war map of Natal, the Transvaal, or of the Orange Free State. Generals were cast out of their positions—sent ignominiously home for comparatively slight errors. Yet Cabinet Ministers were transferred to higher offices after such terrible displays of incompetence. Well may our enemies over the water sympathise with the English people, thus victimised by the incapacity and indifference of those in power.

There is scarcely a satisfactory passage in the whole report, and certainly not one which justifies the hope that, on the whole, the Commission held the bulk of those in authority free of blame for the serious state of unpreparedness in which we found ourselves when war came upon us. Unsuitable bullets, unsuitable clothing, inferior arms, the despatch of unmounted troops when mounted men were asked for, remounts incapable of doing the work for which they were demanded—on every hand we find the same tale of utter incompetence and unpreparedness. Even the Medical Department, which was whitewashed in the earlier stages of the war, now comes in for condemnation. The staff, both of orderlies and medical men, is shown to have been inadequate. Sir W. Deane Wilson, whom many of our readers will remember during his tour of service in India, and who has seen as much active service as any medical men in the service, considered the instruments "very good," and spoke very highly of the manner in which surgical work was performed was satisfactory. Yet Sir Frederick Treves pronounced the supplies to have been antiquated, and that the surgeons were carrying about with them instruments which he should have thought would only be found in a museum. Dr. Ogston condemned the whole equipment. No wonder that the Commission came to the conclusion that the Army Medical Service, as a whole, had not, either as regards personnel or equipment been maintained at the high standard which in so vital a matter is essential. The Commission does not overlook individual effort or devotion to duty, but considers the medical service weak in numbers and that the opportunities of gaining experience in the practice of modern methods were denied the men who compose it. Both Sir Frederick Treves and Mr. Fripp condemned the manner in which the service hospitals were allowed to fall behind the time in regard to equipment. The Commission recognises that our system is altogether wrong. It does not attract the cleverest young men at the close of their period of study, and their opportunities of acquiring skill have long been inferior to those of some foreign countries. For instance, in Germany not only are the military hospitals much larger and better managed than ours, but every medical man in the Army can, at short intervals, apply to be admitted to the practice of civil hospitals. That is a defect in our service which may be quickly remedied, but there are others that may be more difficult to cope with.

As regards the provisioning of the army, Lord Kitchener told the Commission that he considered the men had been better fed than in previous campaigns, and this statement was borne out by the testimony of many other distinguished officers. It is rather absurd, however, to quote the Crimean War for the purpose of comparison in this respect. Times and means and methods of obtaining provisions and the means of communication are as widely different as they well could be. Provisions are procurable preserved and in a form so convenient as was never dreamt of at the time of the Crimean War. Still it is claimed that, considering the great area over which the operations extended, and the fact that between the frontier of Cape Colony and Pretoria there was only a single line of railway and that this line was frequently cut, also the fact that especially towards the end of the campaign the forces were scattered and numerous columns were operating in every direction, the task of the Supply and Transport Department was meritoriously performed. Meat contracts left much to be desired at first, but the Commission attribute this failing to the general state of unpreparedness which prevailed in every department at headquarters. The subject of transport is extensively discussed in the report, and it seems that the British army has much to learn from that of India in that department as in many others. Lord Wolseley's advice has been fully justified, but the Commission will not commit itself to any opinion as to whether the method employed by Lord Roberts in depriving regiments of their regimental transport and pooling it in a departmental system was not the best. Perhaps the most striking feature of the report is the unqualified faith the Commission appears to have in the methods employed by Lord Kitchener in whatsoever he did. There is, therefore, no occasion for surprise that such an outcry has been raised in his favour at Home, or that Lord Rosebery should have written suggesting the immediate recall of our Commander-in-Chief for the purpose of so reorganising the War Office in such a manner as to render the mistakes of the past impossible of repetition. His Excellency has barely yet begun to work out the reforms we have been led to expect him to effect in the Indian army, but the army of Great Britain, after all, is of greater importance, and, if the Government at Home consider his return necessary to enable it to carry the changes recommended into effect, we shall have to submit and live in the hope that a Commander-in-Chief capable of doing that which is necessary here will be found for us. We should certainly have no faith in a South African failure.

THE CABINET CHANGES.

IT is apparent that the changes in the Cabinet are not entirely the result of divergence of opinion on the question of tariff reform. The positions of Lord Lansdowne and Mr. Brodrick have been made untenable by the War Commission's report and Lord George Hamilton has apparently concluded that the situation has provided a convenient excuse for his retirement. The shock which he received when his complaisance over the South African Army scheme evoked a unanimous protest from India and her friends in England may have been too much for his not-too-sensitive feelings. Whatever the cause, his withdrawal from the India Office will occasion little regret in this country. On the other hand, the mention of Mr. St. John Brodrick as his successor produces no emotion on our part. The failure of the War Office, the man who jumped into prominence by blowing up Lord Rosebery's short-lived Government with cordite and stepped into an Under-Secretaryship, thereafter to succeed Lord Lansdowne as War Minister, may become quite a passable Secretary of State with the Government of India behind him. More interest attaches to the rumour of the probable recall of Lord Curzon to succeed Lord Lansdowne. It is idle to speculate in the absence of definite information, but the Ministerial changes and the rumours suggest the question of how far the reconstruction of the Cabinet was foreseen when the Viceroy agreed to an extension of his term in India for a period which was not fixed. When the differences in the Cabinet first appeared the dissolution did not seem likely before the spring. And all that we really know is that Lord Curzon accepted an extension of his service until May with the possibility of a further extension. The political situation has however precipitated events, and with the factors of disruption out of the Cabinet the probability of Lord Curzon's early return home has to be considered. It may be, however, that His Excellency noting the trend of popular feeling as exhibited in the by-elections, beginning with Bury and ending with Argyll with a promise of the same thing at Rochester, may prefer to remain in India until a revulsion of feeling has set in to carry back to power whatever remains of the present Ministerial party. The appointment of Lord Milner to the Colonial Office would ensure, at any rate, a continuance of Mr. Chamberlain's South African policy. In the rearrangements of the Ministry, now the subject of rumour, nothing is said as to Mr. Brodrick's successor at the War Office. There was some talk when the last mail left home of Mr. Wyndham resigning the Irish Secretaryship after having carried through the Land Act, but the prevailing feeling is in favour of his retention of that office until the Act is properly set in operation. The Ministerialists are singularly lacking in the ability requisite to produce a successful Secretary for War; and if anything more than a stop-gap is sought for it must be found outside the party ranks altogether.

JAMAICA.

THE current number of the "Magazine of Commerce" contains an interesting description of the decadence of the once flourishing colony of Jamaica, and a suggestion as to how its prosperity may be restored. There was a time when Jamaica ranked high amongst the wealthiest of the possessions of the British Crown, but in spite of a prolific soil and wide markets for its produce, notwithstanding inexpensive labour and good prices, the decline of the Jamaica planter began a century ago, and at the present time he is in sore straits. Mr. John Henderson, who appears to be thoroughly well informed upon his subject, states in the article to which we have alluded that the Jamaica planter owes his present impoverished condition to the easy circumstances of the past. He encountered few difficulties, and his business practically conducted itself. Speaking of the planter of a century ago, Mr. Henderson says: "If a crop happened to be poor, prices were increased to make up the difference. His plantation produced sugar which was sold at a fabulous figure; his slaves did the work his overseers ordered them to do—for the rest he was the most generous, the most hospitable, and the most indolent of mortals." But with the abolition of slavery his troubles commenced, and the sugar bounties, improved methods of manufacture in other parts of the world, added to his temperamental unfitness to battle with misfortune, have placed the planter in the doleful situation in which he now stands. When the slaves were released, says Mr. Henderson, the majority of them threw away their industry with their bondage, took to cultivating their own little plots, and living upon their own produce. The result is that the labour problem has become so difficult that it has been found necessary to import coolie labour from India—the other side of the world—and it is interesting to note the good opinion which Mr. Henderson holds in respect of this new source of labour. He says: "It is difficult for one who has recently visited the West Indies to imagine that it was very necessary for Jamaica to import coolie labourers. The negro to-day is willing to work for any man who will treat him decently and pay him fairly and regularly. But necessary it was a few years back, and in Jamaica are to be found to-day many East Indians who thrive on the island, and do much useful labour in a characteristically unostentatious manner." Mr. Henderson holds that the commercial salvation of Jamaica will only be found in the infusion of new and active blood into the planting community. He says there is room for thousands of young Britons who are prepared to face the struggle there, and that there is any amount of money to be made in fruit-growing. It is quite true that Jamaica has shown unlimited promise in this direction, and there is every reason to believe that his argument is good, but we are afraid in view of the recent sorry industrial history of the island that the requisite number of adventurous spirits will not be forthcoming. However, Mr. Henderson tells us quite sufficient to prove that Jamaica is by no means worked out, and that the planting industry has still a prosperous future before it if the many opportunities which the island offers are properly embraced by those most closely interested.

INDIAN CRICKET TEAM FOR ENGLAND.

THE scheme to send a team of Native cricketers to England next year is developing slowly but surely. The committee which has in hand the arrangements must, however, feel disappointed at the comparatively poor response from local cricket-lovers up to date to the appeal for funds to carry the project through. Despite the liberal sums promised by His Highness the Aga Khan and Mr. Tata towards the guarantee fund and as subscriptions, the committee would probably have been compelled to abandon the idea of sending the team to England had it not been for the support received from several Native rulers, who, to their honour be it said, were not slow in recognising the importance of giving Indian cricketers an opportunity of showing English cricketers the advancement they have made in the game during the last decade. The project is, one which should strongly appeal to the patriotism of all classes and communities in India, cricketers and non-cricketers, and we are at a loss to account for the poor interest evinced in it up to date. It can hardly be that the evident reluctance of the Indian public to put their hands in their pockets in support of so laudable a scheme as the sending of a Native cricket team to England is due to any misgivings as to the ability of a representative team to render a good account of itself, for we have heard many good judges of the game in India whose views should carry weight express themselves in favour of the scheme. The performances of men like Mistri, Jayaram, Meherhomji, Ali Hassan, Sesbachari, Balu, Telang, and Mehta, during the last few years, have attracted considerable attention in cricket circles in England, and the general feeling there is one of satisfaction that a visit of an Indian team is being arranged. It would be a slur on the keenness for the game of cricket lovers in India were any difficulties to crop up in connection with the raising of the wherewithal to carry out the scheme, and we feel confident that this has only to be pointed out to ensure a prompt and liberal response to the call for funds. Cricketers and others who have the interests of the game in India at heart would hardly care to see the project abandoned for want of what is, after all, a comparatively small sum considering the various sources from which subscriptions should be forthcoming. We understand that some fifteen thousand rupees have already been subscribed or promised, and that a further sum of between three and four thousand rupees will probably come in from gentlemen who have promised to subscribe but have not yet stated what amount they will give. Roughly this leaves a sum of Rs. 25,000 still to be raised, and we would suggest that all the cricket clubs in India be approached to open subscription lists. If every cricketer in India subscribed a small sum, according to his means, the greater proportion of the money still required would be forthcoming, and we venture to think that subscribers to the fund would find themselves taking a prouder and more personal interest in the doings of the team which, they would be able to reflect, they had a share in sending to England.

AMONGST the passengers who arrived in Bombay on Saturday, by the P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer Persia, from London were:—Sir J. Milbanke and Lady Milbanke, Lady Jenkins, Commander Jarrard, Mr. K. S. Ranjitsinhji, and Mr. K. P. Mahersinhji.

THE authorities at Singapore acting on instructions from Australia boarded the s. s. Clitus on its arrival at Singapore on the 5th instant and took off two Australian girls who had been engaged by the Sultan of Johore as typewriters.

H. H. THE Nizam is in favour of widow-marriage and has expressed a a desire to see the widows in the families of Hyderabad notabilities and officials married, and has instructed his Minister to continue the allowance sanctioned to some of them after their marriage a second time.

MRS. CHARLOTTE FARRELL, of 20, Varnumstreet Newark, N.J., demanded a drink of milk from a milkman, and on being refused seized the horse by the head and threw it down. While the milkman was marvelling at her strength she upset the cart and threw the milkcans about the road. She is now under arrest.

IS IT TO BE "JEWGANDA?"

THE PROPOSED ZIONIST COLONIES IN EAST AFRICA.

(BY ARNOLD WHITE.)

THE proposal to found a Jewish State or Colony in East Africa does not commend itself to those who have made a study either of colonisation or of the Jewish problem.

It is not surprising that Russian delegates to the Zionist Congress at Basle opposed the motion for the appointment of a committee of nine members who should send an expedition to East Africa to make investigations on the spot.

The opinion of the Russian delegates to the Basle conference should carry great weight, writes Mr. Arnold White in the "Daily Express." It is in Russia that the Jewish problem is most intractable; it is in Russia that the majority of the Jews of the world are settled, and the sufferings they undergo, apart from their numbers—nearly six millions—entitle them to the consideration and sympathy of the civilised world. They will not listen for a moment to any project or scheme which includes the transportation of Jews across the sea for agricultural employments.

Last month I had the opportunity in Russia of discussing the matter with the leaders of the Jewish community there. They are absolutely opposed to any system of relief by which the Jews are to be sent to a distant part of the world.

Even Baron Hirsch's scheme, where everything that intelligence could suggest or money could procure was placed at the disposal of the colonisation managers, was regarded unfavourably by them. The Hirsch plan turned out to be a failure owing to the fact that the Russian Jews, except in small numbers, neither can nor will emigrate to distant parts of the earth.

NEW JEWISH STATE.

It is notable, moreover, that the plan for settling a Jewish State in East Africa is advocated chiefly by those who are not likely to avail themselves of the rights of resident citizenship in the new Jewish State. Mr. Zangwill, for instance, cannot be spared from England. His genius and the charm of his writing are already national possessions. In the great Home Rule discussion eloquent Irish journalists and M. P.s, who were making large incomes in London, advocated the restoration of a national legislature to the banks of the Liffey who had themselves not the slightest intention of returning to the Emerald Isle in the event of the establishment of Home Rule.

In the case of the successful foundation of a Jewish State, nothing can be more clear than the fact that that State must either be in or near Russia. The Russian and Roumanian Jew will not for agricultural purposes travel to the other end of the earth. He is singularly attached to the soil of his birth.

It is quite a mistake to think that the bulk of the Russian Jews wish to leave Russia. On the contrary, all they ask is that they shall have more space, greater facilities for the exercise of their brains, energies, and skill, more education, and a larger share of equality with their fellow subjects of the Christian faith.

If, however, a Jewish State were formed in Uganda, it is quite certain that its fate would be the fate of Baron Hirsch's Argentine experiments, with the additional disadvantage that instead of being situated in a temperate climate and in constant communication with Europe, it would be in the region of the Equator, between 300 and 400 miles from the sea, and subject, therefore, to drawbacks which can be appreciated most thoroughly by those who have had practical experience in the formation and establishment of colonist communities.

TROPICAL PRODUCTS.

It is a fact which is self-evident that in these days of cut prices the commodities which will bear land transport for 400 miles on a tropical railway are few. Wheat, vegetables, and timber are not included among these commodities. Coffee, rubber, therefore, and possibly tea, gold, and diamonds, would practically be the sole articles of export which would pay at a distance of 400 miles from the sea.

Cereals, of course, might be grown for home consumption by the colonists, but market there would be none. Now it is an unalterable principle of successful colonisation that the colonists must have ready access to a market. Where is the market available for any considerable community of Jewish town dwellers in Uganda? It does not exist. It is inconceivable that the Jewish citizens would apply themselves to coffee planting.

This is a pursuit that is unsuited for Europeans, except so far as superintendence is concerned. It is essentially a black man's task, and the finely-drawn and intellectual inhabitants of the Russian ghetto are unlikely to be successful coffee planters in Uganda.

There is, however, another objection to the proposal to found a Jewish State in Uganda, and that is that it tends to postpone the only effective solution of the eternal Jewish question. That solution is the recognition by the nations of Christendom that the Jewish question, being an international and not a local affair, must be settled at the cost and on the responsibility of all Christendom.

The alien invasion to England, which the "Express" has done so much good work in describing, is but one phase of the Jewish question. America suffers from the immigration of a class from Eastern Europe which is partially met by legislation.

RUSSIA'S PROBLEM.

Russia also suffers from the problem, and the policy of Russia with reference to the Jews is not understood either in this country or in America. The real trouble in Russia is not that the Russian Government arbitrarily persecute the poor Jews, but that the whole of the Russian people are solidly set against the emancipation of the Jewish community; and if the Russian Government were to grant emancipation, as Western writers so glibly require, the result would be an immediate outbreak against the Jews which would take the form not of one but of a hundred Kishineffs.

The proposed Zionist colony in East Africa would be begun with the best of intentions, but the result may be predicted with unerring accuracy. For a time the money and the enthusiasm would maintain a semblance of vitality in the new colony, but the unsuitability of the site for the intending clonists would assert itself before many years had passed.

Quarrels would take place, subscriptions would fall off, enthusiasm would evaporate, and the colony would wither and die because the soil and locality are not adapted for the foundation of a Jewish State.

No man living or dead ever collected a more complete armoury of information on the subject of colonisation than the late Baron Hirsch. I have had access to this information, and it would seem to be pitiable if the solution of the Jewish question is postponed and the inevitable outbreak in the East End of London should take place with lamentable results, merely because the experience of many lives is neglected by well-meaning enthusiasts.

THE London correspondent of the "Dublin Daily Express" says:—I hear that, all things being equal, the Cabinet and the Parliament as they were, Ministers will next session present to the House of Commons a Bill transferring to Ireland the right to transact its own private legislation. This will be an extension to the sister island of the system of local legislative procedure upon the basis of provisional orders, which was conferred as an experiment upon Scotland about three years ago.

THE big coal companies near Bunos Vista, Greensburg, Pa., have combined to give a picnic to all the men who have been in any way crippled for life while working in the neighbouring coal mines. Over 1,0 0 are expected to be present.

THE solicitors for Lena Lillie, of Nebraska, who was recently sentenced to lifelong imprisonment for the murder of her husband, have filed an appeal which contains 1',000 allegations of error. The appeal is contained in four stout volumes, and is the largest ever written.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE CABINET CHANGES.

RUMOURS ABOUT LORD CURZON.

DEMAND FOR STRONGER MEN.

MR. BRODRICK'S POSITION.

MR. BALFOUR AT BALMORAL.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 19.

The papers publish a rumour that Government has under consideration the offering of the post of Foreign Minister to Lord Curzon.

The report about Lord Milner succeeding Mr. Chamberlain gains considerable credence.

The consensus of opinion is that Mr. Austen Chamberlain will succeed Mr. Ritchie as Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The "Standard" understands that the resignations of Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Secretary for Scotland, and Mr. Elliot, Financial Secretary of the Treasury, are impending.

In connection with the reconstruction of the Cabinet the Conservative papers urge the necessity of meeting the country's demand for efficiency, especially the replacing of Lord Lansdowne and Mr. Brodrick by stronger men.

Mr. Brodrick proceeds to Balmoral on Monday.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 20.

Mr Balfour proceeded to Balmoral yesterday.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPTEMBER 19.

A special cablegram from the "Pioneer's" correspondent, dated London the 18th September, says that Mr. Balfour's letter shows distinctly that his policy is identical with that of Mr. Chamberlain. Both recognise that the time is ripe for retaliatory tariffs and their only hope is that Mr. Chamberlain's advocacy will render preference for the colonies possible.

The "Standard" is the only Conservative newspaper directly opposing preference.

The "Times" says that if the nation is true to herself she will not shrink from it. The public, it adds, are not experts.

An almost immediate dissolution is everywhere expected.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY)

THE BALKAN CRISIS.

POWERS AND REFORM IN MACEDONIA.

A MORE HOPEFUL FEELING.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 18.

Austria and Russia have sent Circulars to the Powers expressing their determination to persist in their reform scheme despite events in Macedonia.

It is understood that negotiations are proceeding between great Britain, France, and Italy with a view to formulating proposals for reform in Macedonia.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 19.

A more hopeful feeling is being manifested at Sofia. The urgent representations of the Powers at Constantinople and Sofia are exercising a considerable influence.

M. Delcasse announced at a Cabinet meeting that Russia and Austria would not intervene in Macedonia except for the purpose of expediting the execution of their reforms, and the other Powers would support them.

ANOTHER COTTON FAILURE.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 18.

Messrs. O. and W. Jones, Egyptian Cotton Brokers in Liverpool, have suspended payment.

SIR T. LIPTON.

Sir Thomas Lipton is recovering.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 19.

A telegram from Chicago received in Calcutta announces that Sir Thomas Lipton is much better.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

AUSTRIA AND GERMANY.

CONFERENCE BETWEEN CHANCELLORS.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 19

Baron von Bulow had a conference with Count Goluchowski at Vienna yesterday which lasted one hour and a half.

SERIOUS SITUATION IN HUNGARY.

THE EMPEROR AND THE NATION.

STRONG RESENTMENT AGAINST THE ARMY ORDER.

The Army Order issued by Emperor Francis Joseph on the 17th instant has created a serious situation.

It was received with rejoicing in Austria, but has united the Moderates with the extreme Kossuth Party in Hungary, where it is considered a direct challenge of the Crown to the Nation.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 20.

It is semi officially announced at Budapest that the Emperor is most pained at the construction placed upon his Army Order, which misinterprets his Majesty's intention. His Majesty simply wished to make it clear that he will not permit the disruption of the common Army Order which does not prejudice he changes demanded by the Hungarian Liberals. A solution of the questions raised thereby are under consideration.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

FRENCH CRUISERS FOR THE LEVANT.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 20.

Two French cruisers have sailed for the Levant.

THE SULTAN AND THE EXCESSES OF HIS TROOPS.

In the course of an audience with the Russian Ambassador the Sultan expressed his regret at the excesses committed by his troops and assured him that the guilty parties had been punished.

A TURKISH BATTALION REMOVED.

A Turkish battalion stationed at Misrovitza has been removed for killing seven Christian gendarmes and besieging others in the Russian Consulate.

THE DURAND FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 19.

In the Durand Tournament to-day the Queen's beat the Black Watch by two goals to love after a hard-fought game, one goal being secured in the first half and the other in the second

THE SIMLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Trains passed through the principal tunnel on the Simla-Kalka Railway to-day and will be running to within ten miles of Simla next week.

INDIAN RAILWAY EARNINGS.

The Indian railway earnings for the past five months are seventy lakhs of rupees ahead of those of the corresponding period of last year.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 18.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

Mr. Tucker, Registrar, Revenue and Agriculture Department, is granted six months' leave from the 1st proximo.

Mr. Robertson, now officiating Under-Secretary, Revenue and Agriculture Department, reverts prior to proceeding on leave next Monday.

Veterinary-Colonel Morgan, Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department, three months' leave from the 1st proximo; Veterinary-Major Pease, at Lahore, to officiate.

RUGBY FOOTBALL IN CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 20.

In the finals for the Rugby Union Cup, played last evening, the West Riding beat Calcutta by a goal and three ties to a try, or 14 points to 3.

THE VICEROY'S PRIVATE SECRETARY.

The statement that Mr. Carnduff will succeed Sir Walter Lawrence when the latter retires next month is unathorised and incorrect.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

In the course of his trip into Kumaon the Viceroy will visit the Goona Lake or all that remains of it.

POONA RACES.

THE NURSERY HANDICAP,

AN OBJECTION DECIDED.

POONA, SEPTEMBER 20.

In the Nursery Handicap, in which an objection had been lodged against Clever Boy on account of rightful ownership has been decided by the Stewards this afternoon. The race has been given to Clever Boy, Mooreed second, and New Moon third.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

On the recommendation of a medical board Col. H. Riddell, Assistant Adjutant-General, Bombay District, proceeds on six months' leave from the 18th September.

Captain T. S. Novis, Indian Medical Service, in medical charge, 2nd Bombay Lancers, has been granted an extension of leave for six weeks.

The services of Captain E. S. Sandys, R.E., A.D.C. to the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces, Bombay, has been placed at the disposal of the Director-General of Military Works from 30th October, 1903, from which date he has been granted five months' leave to England.

The General Officer Commanding regrets to have to announce the death, from enteric fever, at Bhuj, on 15th September, of Second-Lieutenant W. N. Thomson, 2nd Highland Light Infantry, attached to 5th Bombay Light Infantry.

THE following additional reliefs are sanctioned:—No. 54 Battery to move from Ag a to Campbellpore by rail, instead of by route march to Bareilly; No. 34 Battery to move from Campbellpore to Bareilly by rail, (this battery is not at present included in the reliefs of 1903-04).

Lieutenant-Colonel Triscott, D. S. O., No. 3 Depot, Plymouth, has been appointed to command the Mountain Artillery, Jutogh.

Arrangements are being made to ship one thousand ekkas with one pony and one man each, and 1,000 camels with establishment for Somaliland.

Two more medical officers are be be sent to Somaliland.

Colonel H. Goad, Director-General of the Army Remount Department, has proceeded on tour.

Lieutenant-Colonel Shekleton, South Lancashire Regiment, has been selected for appointment as Commandant of the Mounted Infantry School, Umballa.

As a reward for good conduct, the prisoners at the State Prison, Charlestown, U.S.A., are allowed to play baseball every Saturday. They run two teams, the Resolutes and the Hustlears. Warden Budges, the governor of the prison avers that this relaxation has had most satisfactory results, and says that the games have caused improvement in discipline,

THE VICEROY'S LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE PAIN CASE.

STATEMENT BY THE VICEROY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 18.

At the Legislative Council to-day H. E. The Viceroy made a brief statement in which he explained that it did not come within the scope of the Government of India to interpose in any way either officially or privately in the trial of cases.

He said: In connection with one remark that has fallen from my hon'ble colleague Sir Denzi Ibbetson I should like to remove a further misapprehension that appears to prevail. I have noticed frequent references, some even on public occasions, to orders that are believed or are alleged to have been issued at a recent date by the Government of India in connection with cases between Europeans and Natives. These orders are variously supposed to relate to the reporting of these cases to Government, and to the administration of criminal justice. As regards the latter I may say at once that no orders have been issued of any sort whatsoever, official or unofficial, public or private, and any statement or belief to the contrary is without foundation. The matter does not fall within the scope of the Executive Government. As regards reporting of cases Sir Denzil Ibbetson referred in his statement to the orders of 1807, and it is upon this point that I desire to add a word. It was found by Lord Elgin's Government very often that they only learned of important occurrences in different parts of India from the newspapers, and the official accounts of the same incidents did not reach them till months after they had taken place, and this was due to the failure of the local Governments to report or to their great delay in doing so. Accordingly, on 24th August 1897, Lord Elgin's Government issued orders to the local Governments requiring them to issue instructions to their local officers to send to the Government of India duplicates of the telegrams in which they reported matters of importance. Specifically mentioned in the orders were all collisions between Europeans of all classes and Natives. During the first fortnight that I was in India, viz. in January 1899, it was represented to me by the Home Department that these orders had not been altogether successful because the local Governments did not like their local officers reporting to the Government of India over their heads, a proceeding which seemed to them both to impugn and to divide their own responsibility. We felt that these objections were reasonable, and accordingly one of my first acts was to authorise the issue of a letter, dated 23rd January 1899, saying that we withdrew the orders about the local officers reporting to us direct, and we left to the local Governments the duty of repeating to us the telegrams which they received from them. Two years and a half later it was reported to us that the terms of Lord Elgin's orders of August 1897, which referred to all collisions, were being so interpreted as to send up to the Government of India a number of absolutely trivial cases, the reporting of which was wasted time and trouble and was alleged to cause irritation. On looking into the case there seemed to be some foundation for these complaints, and accordingly in July 1901 I authorised the issue of orders from the Military Dept modifying the orders of 1897, and laying down that we did not require reports of unconfirmed assaults or assaults of a positively insignificant character. These orders, which related to soldiers, were repealed in November 1901 in a letter to the local Governments, making the same modification in the case of civilians. How useful the new orders were in both cases has been shown by subsequent experience and the number of civil and military references decreased in the year 1902 by close upon three-fourths, as compared with the corresponding figures for 1900 and 1901. It would thus appear that the orders have now attained a form which is free from the objections attached to their original shape, and that they answer the purpose for which they were devised. The necessity for receiving prompt information on matters that may develope a serious aspect, which was the principle upon which Lord Elgin's Government insisted, has been and must be maintained, but the rules have been freed from the drawbacks that where found to have arisen from their too strict interpretation in practice. These are the only Government orders that exist on the subject."

THE POONA HUNT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPTEMBER 20.

A large field turned out to-day at Manor House, Dapuri. The master went near the Pauna River, which presents some of the best hunting country out side Poona but the recent rain had swelled the stream so that the passage across was impossible; and the hunting was reserved to this side. The master took the hounds along the Nasik Road. A jack was found and the hounds settled to work. The crops were not very high but high enough to easily hide jack whilst he was running, unfortunately headed by cattle and their keepers, which forced him round towards Kalas Ford; until after a pretty and fast run of 25 minutes he was killed, The brush was given to Miss Low. The hounds were taken towards the Dohogaon Road, where a jungle cat as big as a jackal was met and killed near a nullah. Another jack was met who went straight to Dighi. The leading hound got within a foot of his brush, but he got into the high jowari crops and the two leading hounds get him out. The sun was too strong and the hounds were sent back to Poona. It was a very fast and interesting run.

THE HEDJAZ RAILWAY FUND.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPTEMBER 18.

Rs. 1,03,0 0 have been accumulated at Rangoon by the Hedjaz Railway Fund Committee, and more subscriptions are expected. The committee have remitted Rs. 50,990-6-6 by draft to the Turkish Consul in Bombay to-day and further remittances will follow.

AN EXHIBITION BY THE BUFFS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPTEMBER 18.

A very pretty exhibition of fancy and other articles has been held during the last few days in the barrack rooms of the Buffs under the patronage of Colonel Vyvyan. The exhibition, though unassuming and intended to promote an industrial spirit among the men, called forth a lot of talent, the exhibits being much admired.

The usefulness of this regimental exhibition cannot be underrated, as it must have usefully employed many and given a stimulus to the work of artizans. There were exhibits in wood-carving, as well as numerous cotton and woollen articles.

Mrs. Featherstone, wife of Sergeant Featherstone, had an excellent piece of crewel-work. The regimental crest of the Buffs was also exhibited in a fine coloured bead-screen. Mrs. Draper exhibited a pretty table-cover flower painted and bordered with lace. There were water and oil paintings, pencil sketches, and crayon drawings. Private Drummond in water colours had a sketch of His Majesty the King. A pen and-ink sketch "Off To The Levee," representing an officer in full war-paint going to make his bow to his Majesty's representative in Poona, was a very clever sample of the work of Private Henderson. Private Gordon exhibited two good crayon drawings of the Taj Mahal and mountain scenery entitled "In The Gloaming," and Sergeant Andrews' "Sketch Of A Windmill." There were a number of photographs taken which were developed at the regimental studio and which secured prizes. There was a large model of the steamer "Gwalior,' which attracted much attention. Private Edwards showed a fine large shawl, ball pattern, which he worked himself. There were butterfly collections; and on the whole the exhibition evinced much talent worthy of cultivation and encouragement among British soldiers.

END OF THE POONA SWEEPERS' STRIKE.

The strike of the sweepers in Poona came to an end last night provisionally on the Municipal executive promising to redress their just grievances within a week. The sweepers presented a petition to the Chief Health Officer, which he promised to carefully consider. They complained that while their pay ranges from rupees seven to nine their fines range between rupees one and two. Some 25 hands have been dismissed and they ask that these hands be reinstated. Formerly there were 10 sweeper muccadums, But Mahrattas and other superior castemen now occupy six of these places. Formerly there were 19 bhungi drivers who employed their own bullocks in the removal of sullage and received Rs. 27 a month; now they get only rupees 19. When the Municipality was created 30 years ago, they were promised certain privileges. They are mustered twice a day—once at six and again at nine in the morning. They consider the latter muster quite sufficient. The men turned out to work as usual this morning and it looks as if the strike had ended for the present.

TENNIS TOURNAMENT POSTPONED.

Owing to a heavy downpour of rain the lawn tennis matches were not played.

CRICKET AT POONA.

POONA VS. BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

The cricket match Poona versus Bombay concluded this afternoon, the result being simply a walk over for the Poona Gymkhana. Smith, who was not out on the previous day, was in good form and played in grand style. He made 82 (not out). Poona completed their innings in 228 runs. Bombay went for their second venture, but were soon disposed of for 39 runs. Poona won the match by one innings and 114 runs. The following are the scores:—

POONA GYMKHANA.

FIRST INNINGS.

W N Faviell, c Coombs b Carroll	31
R E Manson, b Harrington	46
A Smith, not out	82
B M Carroll, c Hughes, b Stileman	21
J MacDonogh, st Priestley, b Macdonald	36
C Leon, b Coombs	9
W Green, c Priestley, b Coombs	4
Kearsey, c Priestley, b Coombs	4
Davy, b Coombs	6
Sergeant Ibbs, b Coombs	4
Hazelton, c Coombs, b Stileman	0
Extras	22
Total	228

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

	1ST INNINGS.	2ND INNINGS.
A H Aston, c Lyon, b Manson	20	c Lyon, b Manson 2
H Scott, c and b Manson	5	c Manson, c Macdonogh 5
W H Carroll, b Macdonogh	4	c Faviell, b Manson 0
E Priestley, c Manson, b Macdonogh	8	c Carroll, b Manson 0
E Stileman, c Faviell, b Macdonogh	0	st Kearsey, b Manson 7
Captain Hughes, b Macdonogh	4	b Macdonogh 0
Captain Macdonald, c Sergeant, b Manson	0	c Faviell, b Macdonogh 2
Harrington, c Faviell, b Manson	4	b Macdonogh 6
E E Coombs, c Carroll, b Macdonogh	17	c Manson, b Macdonogh 10
Captain Stiffe, b Smith, b Manson	7	not out 2
Captain Creagh, not out	3	b Macdonogh 0
Extras	3	Extras 5
Total	74	Total 39

THE NORTHCOTE CHALLENGE SHIELD.

ELPHINSTONE COL. vs. COL. OF SCIENCE

POONA, SEPTEMBER 20.

This match was finished yesterday at Ganeshkhind and resulted in a win for Elphinstone College by 77 runs. In the first innings they made 80 and in the second 114 runs. The College of Science in their first inning compiled 47 and in their second venture made 70. His Excellency Sir James Monteath presented the shield to the winning team and congratulated them saying they had won the shield after a well-fought contest. He also congratulated the losers on the fight they made. Cheers were given for the Governor and also for the winning and losing teams.

THE PRESIDENCY MATCH,

The following are the names of the complete Presidency team for the match against the Bombay Parsees, which will commence to-morrow:—

Mr. P. J. Mead (Captain), Messrs. C. H. Cheetham, B. M. Carroll, W. I. C. Faviell, H. W. Green, A. L. Smith, J. J. Macdonogh, B. E. N. Manson, E. E. Coombs, H. Kearsey, and Captain Campion

THE OPEN LAWN TENNIS TOURNAMENT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPTEMBER 20

The finals in the Mixed Doubles were played yesterday on the Gymkhana Court. In the semi-finals Miss Mayne and Mr, Laurence beat Miss Laing and Mr. Stone—6-1, 6-1 and in the finals Miss Mayne and Mr. Laurence beat Mrs. Bain and Captain Betham—6-2, 6-2. In the Gentlemen's Doubles Final Messrs Reid and Barraclough beat Messrs Stone and Ker—6-0, 6-4 The Tournament concludes to-morrow when the Gentlemen's singles will be played off between Mr. Reid and Captain Betham.

THE POONA OPEN POLO TOURNAMENT,

The Poona Open Polo Tournament, which was fixed for tomorrow, has been postponed till Tuesday owing to the wet state of the ground.

THE POONA MUNICIPALITY.

NEW RULES AND BYE-LAWS.

Mr Orr, I. C. S., who has been deputed by Government to draft rules and by laws of the Poona City Municipality, is now in Poona busily engaged in holding consultations with the Municipal executive and systematically going over sanitary and other civil requirements.

PLAGUE IN POONA.

There were three imported cases of plague in the city, one from Kirkee and two from Talgaon.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF 4TH SEPTEMBER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Persia, Captain W. A. Wheler, arrived in harbour on Saturday morning, with the English Mails of the 4th September. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Goldspink Mr and Mrs H	Barton Mr and Mrs P A
Rankin Mr and Mrs W E	Condon Mr E C H
Begbie Capt S	Green Mr W S
Armfield Mr and Mrs	Halifax Mr A J
Wray Miss	Peters Mr C H
Greaves Mrs	Smith Mr L
Popp Mrs C F, Miss and 2 infants	Hartley Mrs E
Jenson Mr W	Sunderland Mr S A
Bannister Mr J H, Mrs and 2 infants	Shackleton Mr R
Cox Mr and Mrs H	Church Mr and Mrs St John
Gibson Dr W R	Leighton Mr A E
Nicholas Lt A H	Hartley Mr J
Tinte Col M A	Littlewood Mrs
Thomson Major S	Keith Mr C A
Hopewell Mr H	Gray Mr
Kinlock Miss	Lewis Mr S
Fletcher Mr F	DeRuzzie Mrs
Lambert Mr W B	Oppenhiem Mrs
Wilson Miss L R	Pollock Mr R C Z
Baker Mr A H	Marshall Mr J
Coley Mr and Mrs	Brown Mr H
Sullivan Mrs	Halesbury Mrs
Sullivan Mr T W C	Seton Brown Mr C L
	Tritton Mr C

FROM MARSEILLES.

Nelson Maj and Mrs H S	Cooke Capt S A
Headley Mr and Mrs A P	Jollie Capt F
Leetal Lt Col	Moore Maj and Mrs
Sharp Rev A A	Milbanke Sir J and Lady
Macredy Lieut	Potter Lieut and Mrs
Newman Capt C R	Norowitz Mr E
Balfour Mr C T	Robins Mr F J
Hewetson Capt A W	Horselman Mr H
Kinnison Mr J	Teversham Mr R K
Crastor Capt J C	Hallaner Mr M
Byers Capt and Mrs C B	Mandsley Mr W
Fox Mr E J	Calderwood Mr F
Maddox Mrs	Davidson Capt F D
Penrose Col E R	Beaver Col P
Pelham Capt D R A	Ranjitsinghjee Mr K S
Rose Lt R S	Nanabhai Mr J
Stuart Mrs D F	Mahersinghjee Mr K P
Cole Mr D S	Lindsay Mr D
Davies Mr J E	Bruce Mr J M
Trevor Capt A P	Shah Mr Akbar
Crawford Mr H	Varma Lt J P
Davies-Cook Lt	Reward Lt A
Short Miss	Misra Mr J P
Douglas Mrs	Colm Mr S T
Cockshott Mr	Jenkins Lady
Whyte Mrs C	Jarrard Comdr
Bollam Mr E	Mehta Mr D H
May Mr C	Parry Mr J P
May Mr J H	MacLean Mr
Meyer Mr L	Penfound Mr
Price Rev and Mrs	Fillipo Mr C
Bowden Mr and Mrs H J A	Phillips Mr A W
Jones Mr H A	Hust Mr S
Master Col A	Caldecott Lieut E L
Micklejohn Lt W L	Miller Mr and Mrs
Howe Miss	Barrett Capt A L
Knaggs Lt F	Nicol Mr W
Hall Col L	Fearnley Mr A E
Swanson Rev and Mrs O L	

FROM BRINDISI.

Brown Capt A P	Harrison Mr and Mrs A H
Bayley Capt E C	Mistowski Mr A
Carey Lt-Col D	Duval Mr and Mrs H C
Stevens Mrs	Duval Mr C L

NOTES FROM SHOLAPUR.

"The monsoon has been excellent, almost too abundant," writes our Sholapur correspondent. "Here in the middle of September we have had thirty inches of rain, or rather more than our average for a whole year. The rabi crops are not yet sown, but a beginning will be made in a few days if the present rainy weather ceases. The prospects are of the brightest.

"Plague is again on the increase in the villages, though Sholapur does not seem to have been attacked in earnest as yet. There can be no doubt, however, that the City will be in the grip of the disease in a few weeks.

"There is really no other news to communicate, for this station is not the seat of Government, nor likely ever to be, and the chronicling of such gaieties as we do indulge in would be intersting to no one in the outside world."

IN connection with the abolition of competitive examination as an avenue to Deputy Collectorships in these Provinces it may be noticed that the Government has at the same time by way of compensation decided to create four appointments to the post of probationary Tahsildar which will be given annually to graduates of the Allahabad University who pass in the first and second divisions. There will be no competitive examination, the selection being left to the Board of Revenue who are to choose suitable candidates in order of merit. These selected candidates will remain on probation for two years drawing during that time a pay of Rs. 75 a month. Some changes are also promulgated in the rules for promotion from the subordinated services. It is calculated that thirteen appointments can in future be made annually on the cadre of Deputy Collectors, and thirteen probationers appointed to replace the men appointed to the cadre. It is laid down that at least two-thirty of the total number of appointments as probationers will be made annually by promotions from the subordinate services. Eight nominations are to be made yearly by the Board of Revenue, one by the Inspector-General of Police, and one in every alternate year by the Chief Engineer of the Irrigation Branch. Apropos of the competitive examination now abolished, we believe that eighteen candidates in all have been chosen under this system of whom three were Musalmans, while all the Hindus were either Brahmins, Kayasths or Agrawals Vaishyas.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 4.

THE WAR DISCLOSURES.

THAT as a nation we can only think of one thing at a time is abundantly proved by the striking manner in which for the time being the Preferential Tariff agitation has been almost entirely overshadowed by the publication of the evidence given before the War Commission. The report itself made a sensation, but it was mildness compared with that which has been caused by the appearance of the volumes of evidence. The effect seems to have stupefied the public and to have caused a feeling of indignation almost too intense to be expressed. Even the papers seem almost paralysed by the revelations—revelations in some cases made without apparently those responsible for the state of things described appreciating the gravity of what they admitted. Each day, however, the signs of a coming storm seem to grow more distinct, and there is some hope that at last the country may be brought to realise the unthinkable risks it will run if a clean sweep is not made once for all of the present "rotten" system to quote the term applied to it by the "Times." I can only glance at one or two of the painful things brought out in the recent inquiry. First of all, there is the happy-go-lucky way in which the Generals were sent off without any proper instructions. "In June 1899 I was summoned from Aldershot by Lord Lansdowne," Sir Redvers stated, "who told me that, in the event of war in South Africa, I had been selected to hold the command-in-chief. After submitting to him what seemed to me a preferable arrangement, I accepted the command, and we proceeded to discuss the question of the military policy to be pursued. I maintained that the only practicable route was that through the Orange Free State. He declined even to discuss this. Ultimately we agreed that the army corps, a cavalry division, and seven battalions for the lines of communication would be a sufficient force if the object of the Government were merely to attack the Transvaal, but I added that to leave the Orange Free State out of account was to my mind impossible." On July 3rd General Buller, while at his home in the West of England, received a telegram to come to London. He saw Lord Lansdowne and heard from him that the Government had an idea of sending out to South Africa one division of Infantry and one brigade of cavalry. "I found," says Sir Redvers, "there was no definite object, but that it was considered therefore desirable to send some troops to some part of South Africa." He explained what he conceived should be done. "My view is that any operations against Pretoria should be commenced in the following sequence:—(1) Strengthen the Cape Colony and Natal garrisons to the extent that the local authority now think sufficient to protect those colonies, (2) Make up your mind as to the route and definitely as to the attitude to be adopted towards the Orange Free State. (3) Commence the formation of magazines on the intended line of route, and the mobilisation of the active force. (4) Send out this fighting force. The proposal to send out these 10,000 men came to nothing. I pressed hard at this time, and afterwards, that our Colonies might be garrisoned in accordance with a proper scheme of defence I urged this again and again, but without success. From that date to August 15 affairs went on but slowly at the War Office. No council of war was held; no plan of campaign was adopted; no regular military preparations were undertaken. In the middle of August I heard that all preparations for war in South Africa entailing expenditure had been stopped, and that the Secretary of State for War had gone to Ireland." His narrative proceeds:—"Not knowing what else to do, I approached the Private Secretary to Lord Salisbury. He came down next day to Aldershot, when I presented my views to him in such a light that he thought it his duty to lay them before Lord Salisbury on the following morning." The Prime Minister asked for a memorandum on the military situation and as a consequence it was decided to send to India—toujours India—for 5,500 men "the only force available without dislocating mobilisation plans."

Sir Redvers then urged the adoption of plans for providing a further force in Natal, but Lord Lansdowne replied that he did not see how, in the face of the decision of the Cabinet, the War Office could be expected to do more at that moment. But while it could not make further preparations it could put a stop to some preparations already decided upon, and a contract for mules was with characteristic stupidity cancelled. A month later General Buller started for the Cape entirely in the dark as to his arrangements. "I was placed in an uncomfortable position—I made no complaint myself—but one which I do not think in future a general officer ought to be placed in. I was never called before anything," he continued. "Occasionally Lord Wolseley, if he heard I was in the office . . . . sent down for me and asked me to come in; but that was a casual matter, I was never consulted on anything. . . . Lord Lansdowne's instructions to me were: 'Come in to see me if you come to town.' One complaint of General Buller's that he was not given a free hand in the choice of his staff was met by Lord Lansdowne when his turn came to give evidence. A list of officers was drawn up and handed by Lord Lansdowne to the General. "He took the paper to a standing desk at one of the windows and read it carefully through from end to end taking some time in doing so. He then returned it to me, saying, 'Well, if I can't win with that staff I ought to be kicked.'" Unfortunately, Sir Redvers Buller is not the only person who "ought to be kicked." See for example what Sir John Ardagh says: "Did you ever," he was asked, "suggest that secret instructions should be prepared and sent to the General Officer Commanding in South Africa for his guidance in the event of war breaking out?"—"Yes," was his reply. "Do you know if those suggestions were acted upon?"—"I believe not." And then look at his statements about the shameful, the wicked, the almost criminal way, in which he was hampered in his necessary work for want of funds. His evidence on this point is thus epitomised: "Sir John Ardagh, in the course of his duties, made an estimate of the amount of money which would be required for the extension of surveying in South Africa. It came to £18,000 a year for ten years, and Sir John Ardagh put forward an official application to the War Office. "The end of my proposal of £18,000 a year for ten years was an offer of £100." The total amount of money allocated for intelligence work in South Africa during the three years preceding the war was, at an outside estimate, about £2,000 a year, or one forty-seventh of the amount spent annually during that period by the South African Republic; and this although, as was pointed out by Sir George Goldie, the revenue of Great Britain was 23 times as large as that of the Afrikander State." I might go on filling up column after column with extracts of an equally melancholy character, but I will merely refer to what transpired respecting the siege of Kimberley. General Kekewich was asked about Lord Roberts's evidence that "leading civilians threatened to surrender unless they could be assured that they would be speedily relieved." General Kekewich replied:—"Of course, this opens up a very big question, but if the Commission wish to go into that I can only say I had very serious trouble with Mr. Rhodes during the siege. Q.—Mr Rhodes is not alluded to here. It says 'the leading civilians'? A.—That is Mr. Rhodes. The leading civilians were really nobody in this matter." Viscount Esher, who took a very prominent part in the inquiry, asked what General Buller thought with reference to a telegram of the De Beers directors requesting to be informed what steps were to be taken for their relief "so as to enable us to take our own steps in case relief is refused." Sir Redver answering Lord Esher said:—"I understood that it was a threat to surrender. Q. Did you discuss it with Sir A. Milner? A. I did. Q Was that the view he also took? A. Well, he thought so." General Kekewich was asked if

there was from a military point of view at any time any reason for contemplating surrender. "No, none whatever!" was the answer.

THE FUNERAL OF LORD SALISBURY.

Nothing could have been more dignified, and more in harmony with the best English traditions, than all the circumstances connected with the death and burial of Lord Salisbury. The family resolutely, and, most happily, with entire success, prevented the newspaper reporters from publishing any particulars of the daily phases of his Lordship's fatal illness, such as outraged English feeling on the occasion of the death of Tennyson, and did violence to the sentiment of all Christendom while poor Leo XIII lay dying; and they further religiously carried out the pious injunction of Lord Salisbury that he should be buried beside his wife, the mother of his children, everyone of whom are men and women of intellectual and moral distinction, and have added much to the historical patronymic they bear. It is a mistake to collect the ashes of all our great men in Westminster Abbey for they draw no attention there, except from the passing American tourists, and so far as the ignorant unhistorical masses of hurrying Londoners go, a burial in the Abbey is like consigning one to utter oblivion. On the other hand, a great national service is done by burying our poets and warriors and statesmen in the actual places of their birth, or their death, as Disraeli at Wycombe and Lord Salisbury at Hatfield, as in this way an elevating association is at once and for ever attached to otherwise obscure villages and townships, to the manifest widening of national culture, and maturing of national character. For this reason the burial of Lord Salisbury at Hatfield has given all Englishmen of sober judgment and strong, if quiet, patriotism the deepest possible gratification. The Memorial Service at Westminster Abbey was of the usual kind and calls for no particular remark in connection with the occasion. There is a sad lack of appropriate feeling manifested in all such functions as conducted in our Protestant Churches. There is a perpetual repetition of the sentiment of sorrow for the loss of the deceased and of despairing resignation to Providence. But as, on the Christian hypothesis, the God-fearing, dead to this world have entered into the glory of the eternal world beyond, after the opening expression of grief and submission and immediately following the reading of the soul-stirring Epistle, there should be nothing but exultation and triumph. One general remark made at the Abbey by those who had attended the Coronation there, just a year before, was how much nobler a frame for that solemn sacrament the Abbey would have been if left unadorned by the highly decorated structures which then disfigured it, and undoubtedly seriously damaged it. The attendance was not so, good as appeared in most of the newspaper reports of those present, for as a rule only the so called official list of those who "assisted" on the occasion was published. Of that but probably not one-half were in the Abbey. Among those actually there connected with India were Sir William Lee-Warner, Sir Philip Percival Hutchins, Sir Horace Walpole, Sir George Birdwood, and Mr. Grant Burls.

RUSSIA AND INDIA.

I am not sure that the recent high-handed action of the Russian authorities in expelling the St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Times" has not turned out like so many things that seem serious misfortunes at the time to be a blessing in disguise. At all events it appears to me that, under the new system that Printing House Square has organised for obtaining intelligence from Russia, we get fuller news on some important matters than we got before. As a case in point, I may refer to the interesting communication the "Times" printed a week ago under the heading "Russian Commercial Policy in the East." About two years ago M. Feodoroff, who is connected with the Russian Society for the Study of the Orient, agreed to write a report on Russia's trade in the East as compared with that of her rivals. This report has now appeared, and in the article published by the "Times" is carefully summarised. Space prevents me from noticing what M. Feodoroff says about Persia, Asia Minor, and the Far East. I come to what he puts forward with regard to India. Has Russia any intention of invading India? He thinks not and for reasons set forth at length. "A few enthusiasts in St Petersburg sometimes dream of Indian conquest, but no serious-minded person in Russia regards the idea as practicable. The possession of India secures to England certain economical advantages, and heavy as the burden may be she is able to bear it. But for Russia the case stands otherwise. The development of her industry is not sufficiently advanced to make a forcible seizure of Indian markets profitable, and the vague fantastic dream of a world-wide empire has no influence upon Russian policy. India is divided from Russia by high mountain ranges, and in order to maintain uninterrupted communication by sea it would be necessary to gain control over Constantinople and the Suez Canal. The Russian fleet is quite unequal at present to the task of guarding the Indian coasts, and the necessities of administration would involve an intolerable drain upon Russian resources both in men and in money. In many respects the position of Russia in India would be worse than that of England. "Still if Russia thought it worthwhile she could, according to M. Feodoroff, compel England to evacuate India. "We do not think," he says, "that the conquest of India is an impossibility for us; on the contrary, it is quite within our power. Two or three successes in Afghanistan would undermine England's prestige in her Indian possessions, and all that would remain to her would be to think of a safe retirement, especially in view of a possible diversion on the part of France from the Indo-Chinese side.' The result of a Russian conquest of India would be, he declares, to inflict on England an irreparable blow and to reduce itself to a state of anarchy "to which its present condition is infinitely preferable." And they know something about anarchical conditions in the Empire of the great White Tsar. The conclusion M. Feodoroff comes to is "that Russia, by acting as a passive spectator and exercising by the mere fact of her neighbourhood a psychological influence on the Indian Administration, would gain far more than she could by any aggressive action." The real interests of Russia, he holds, lie in the direction of peace and even of alliance with England. England itself is an excellent market for Russian commodities, and there is the further possibility that Russia might take a respectable place in the Indian market. An assured peace between the two countries would relieve the Indian administrative authorities from the constant fear of invasion, and thus enable them to give their energies to the work of internal reform.

LATTER DAY "POETS."

The "Westminster Gazette" referring to the congratulations bestowed upon Mr. Ainsworth, the newly-elected member for Argyllshire, says:—"Sir Wilfrid Lawson drops into poetry," and then quotes the following lines which the rhyming Baronet telegraphed to his neighbour:—

Bravely fought! Grandly won!
The State good service you have done.
A few more places doing so
Will pretty nearly finish Joe.

"Poetry" indeed! Others would call it doggerel and not very good at that. But might not also pretty much the same thing be said about the poem by the Poet Laureate which appeared in the "Times" on the day of Lord Salisbury's funeral? I quote two stanzas as specimens:—

Lay Him in this quiet spot.
Shadowed by his stately home:
Pompous rise He needeth not,
Underneath Cathedral dome.
Simple-life his life, of men,
Leave Him now as He was then.
Humble heart, majestic mind,
In Him grew from self same stem,
He but preferred to mankind
Weighty words to counsel them.
But who fain would learn to steer
Ancient Realm may learn it here.

What melody! What felicity of expression! What Originality of thought! The singular use made of capitals throughout Mr. Austen's verses is peculiar, but let that pass. The thing to remember is that it was Lord Salisbury to whom Mr. Austen was indebted—if it really in the circumstances is a debt and not a burden—for his appointment as Poet Laureate. Mr. Gladstone when he was "First Minister" as our less pretentious forefathers used to call the head of the Government, not "Prime Minister" or "Premier," as we in our more grandiloquent fashion choose to style him, allowed the post to remain vacant after Tennyson crossed the bar, and it is to be regretted that Lord Salisbury did not follow his predecessor's example. As a nation, we have alas! always been backward in some forms of artistic expression, and development, but in regard to poetry, looking back, these isles have nothing to be ashamed of. For a country that has produced a Shakespeare and a Milton, a Burns and a Gray, a Shelley and a Keats, a Browning and a Swinborne, to have as its Poet Laureates Mr. Alfred Austin is enough to waft a sigh from the Indus to the Pole.

AMERICAN TOURISTS AND THEIR LAVISHNESS.

I have never seen London so full as it is just now of our good friends from the opposite side of what is facetiously called the herring pond. They literally swarm throughout the West End and in the precincts of the Abbey—the Mecca of all good Yankees—if one were to close one's eyes it would seem like being in New York. We hear a good deal from time to time of the magnificence of the American on his travels. Invitations are addressed to us to behold with astonishment, and if possible, without envy, the princely manner in which he flings about his money in the effete countries that he condescends to visit. I was an unwilling witness the night before last of this positively astounding extravagance. I happened to be quietly taking my modest meal at a well-known restaurant, not a hundred miles from Charing Cross, when an American of the swaggering type—fortunately there are many Americans who do not swagger—arrived with a lady and occupied a table close to where I was sitting. A waiter hurried up to receive his commands when the American said in a loud voice, "Air you prepared to wait upon me? I have come in as hungry as ten bullocks. What have your got?" The waiter humbly handed to the customer the elaborate "menu." After examining the card very carefully the American in the same boisterous manner said to his lady friends "Will you have a sausage?" She guessed she would and "I'll have one too" he observed. "Waiter, two sausages and be quick about it." I am afraid that my knowledge of stock-breeding is dreadfully limited, but I could not help thinking that if the equivalent of two sausages is sufficient to satisfy the hunger of half a score of American bullocks, we need not be greatly surprised that British agriculture is far from being in the flourishing condition we should all desire.

AN ANGLO-PARSI MARRIAGE.

A marriage has been arranged and takes place at Cromer between a Parsi gentleman and a Swedish lady. The marriage is one which will probably be approved alike by those who desire to main tain the distinctive characteristics of the Parsi nationality on the basis of its renewal by means of fresh Aryan blood, and those who desire the absorption of the Parsis into the elite Aryan race of Europe, such as the French, English, and German. The gentleman is a Parsi of the best position in Bombay, educated from boyhood in Scotland, and the lady a Swede, born and bred in England, who has taken the highest honours at the College of Music at South Kensington, and is in other ways distinguished for her social accomplishments. There is every augury indeed of the marriage not only being a happy one, as between the parties themselves, but a most happy one as a landmark of a new departure in the social elevation of the Parsi race. It is quite understood that in the present instance there will be no attempt to degrade either of the parties to the acceptance of a more or less formal change of religion. In this respect the marriage will be on the same basis as one between a Protestant and a Catholic.

OBITUARY.

MR. T R McLELLAN AND MR A B STEWARD.

The news of the death of Mr. Thomas Rainsford McLellan, which occurred on the 27th ultimo at Marks, Kirkcudbright, will, I am sure, be received with sincere regret by many friends, English and Indian, whom he left at Karachi, where for many years he was a leading merchant. He was a man of mark in every way—of fine presence, high character, kindly disposition, and frank, genial manners, who readily won the esteem and affection of the whole community. He was a public-spirited citizen who took a never-failing interest in all matters connected with the progress of Karachi and the welfare of the people of Sind. The high appreciation in which his admirable qualities, as a business man, were held was shown by his nomination to the chairmanship of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce and to a membership of the Bombay Legislative Council. It was only a few weeks ago that Mr. McLellan attended the Sind Dinner, which has now become an annual event, and he then seemed to be in good health as well as excellent spirits, and like everyone else present to thoroughly enjoy the opportunity of meeting many old Sindhi friends and associates. I have also to announce the death of an old Bombayite, Mr Arthur Bennett Steward, who, in the course of his career in the Civil Service, filled with efficiency the offices of Acting Postmaster-General of Bombay, Acting Assistant Judge, Poona, and Assistant Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan, and Judicial Assistant to the Political Agent, Kathiawar. Mr. Steward's death occurred at Eastbourne on Monday just seven years after his retirement.

OLLA FODRIDA.

I observe that Lady Lamington has not yet ceased to perform the duties of Lady-in-Waiting to the Princess of Wales, to which position I believe her ladyship was only recently appointed. Upon the return of the Princess from her holiday visit to Switzerland, Lady Lamington succeeded another lady as Lady-in-Waiting and accompanied her Royal Highness when she left town last night for Abergeldie Castle.

Sir Cowasjee Jehangir, who with his family has been staying at Harrogate, was obliged to suddenly return to London to undergo an operation for a serious affection of the tongue. The operation was performed quite successfully by the well-known expert for diseases of the tongue and larynx, Dr. Butlin, and the patient is I am glad to learn, now convalescent, though still somewhat weak. As soon as possible Lady Jehangir hopes to take him to Boston, and their departure for Bombay may be delayed for a month or two.

POONA RACES.

FIRST DAY, WEDNESDAY, 23RD SEPTEMBER.
HORSES STRUCK OUT.

The Trial Stakes—Trenton, Gum, Presbyterian, Glen Albyn, Spitfire.
H H The Ist Aga Khan's Commemoration Plate—Chungiz, Sandow, Wandering Jew.
The Breeders Plate—Noble Eye, Landwind, Saloon.
The Maiden Stakes—Najafi, New Moon, Najeed and Young Taiseer.
The New Stakes—Tragedian, Wink, Paddy Melon, Yardley.
The Stand Plate—Rein.

THE remarkable change in the political situation at Home seems to point inevitably to an early dissolution. Without the driving force of Mr. Chamberlain the position of Mr. Balfour's Ministry must in any case be greatly weakened; robbed also of the support of the Free Traders its continued existence is almost if not quite impossible. For, of course, the resignation of the Ministers is far more than a personal affair; it almost necessarily means the secession of their supporters. This is bound to be the case with the Unionist Free Traders, and over 60 Unionist Members of Parliament gave their unqualified adhesion to the principles of Free Trade when the Unionist Free Trade League was inaugurated. Until Mr. Chamberlain has clearly defined his position the secession of his supporters can scarcely be predicted with the same certainty. It may be that he has resigned in order to give Mr Balfour a free hand, and that he and his friends will continue to support the Ministry, but it may equally be that his resignation indicates a determination to test the feeling of the country on the question of preferential trade at the earliest possible moment. For the moment speculation as to the future course of events is futile.

SIMLA NOTES AND NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 17.

THE mornings are lovely and early risers are rewarded with lovely glimpses of the inner ranges which have put on a heavy mantle of snow during the past week. The afternoons are cloudy, and thunderstorms break over the hills at intervals, reminding us that, though the rains may be departing, they are not yet gone.

The station is filling rapidly for the brief autumn season which interposes itself, in Simla, between the close of the rains and the breaking up of the summer session. The latest arrivals include some of the High Court Judges from Calcutta, Lahore and Allahabad. The Resident of Mysore has been here and also Mr. Pinnock, the West African explorer. Poojahites are expected shortly in crowds.

The event of the week is the Durand Football Tournament which is now going on daily at Annandale. The first game took place last Monday, when the Royal Irish, who are now favourites for the cup, met and easily defeated the Welsh Regiment. The field was a mass of slippery mud, in which the Welshmen floundered worse than their more nimble footed antogonists, but the result would hardly have been different under more favourable circumstances. Tuesday was fine, and the ground, though still soft, was in infinitely better condition. The game was between the Black Watch, who were at one time thought favourably of for the cup, and the New Club A team, a combination which is not as strong this year, as in previous seasons. The Highlanders, nevertheless, had to work for their victory, their own goal being frequently in danger. On Wednesday the Queens beat the Welsh Fusiliers in a good game.

Visitors to the Tournament have been struck by the extent of the progress already made with Colonel Baring's improvements to the Annandale ground. A toy railway has been laid along the entire northern face of the race-course, and trucks of earth and stones rattle merrily along with it, propelled by sturdy transfrontier coolies who have been taken over from the railway. Already a very appreciable slice of the bank, on which the Annandale Municipal gardens are situated, has been removed and thrown down the Khud-side to the west, where a space is being created which will be converted, eventually, into a separate football-ground. The Kaithu village has disappeared, and the spit of high ground on which it stood is being energetically mined and quarried from three sides simultaneously. The piece of hillside marked out to be cut down to the level of the existing race-course, is surprisingly extensive, but, at the present rate of progress the work will not take any great length of time to accomplish. The enlargement of the existing space will make Annandale a very different place from what it has hitherto been.

The "White Moth" dance at Kennedy House, last Friday, was an immense success. The house is always a pretty one and draped as it was on this occasion in red, with great white moths fluttering on every wall, it afforded a particularly picturesque settling for the thirty dainty hostesses and their guests. The idea of the moths was carried out in the costumes, the ladies who were giving the dance being all dressed in white decorated with many spangled moth wings. The effect was charming and the more men who were so fortunate as to receive invitations, will long cherish their good luck. Lady Ibbetson officiated as Chaperon-in-chief.

Another pretty dance was that given at Viceregal Lodge to the children of Simla, last Monday. It was a fancy dress affair and included a Christmas Tree, each of the little ones receiving a present, thoughtfully designed to suit age and persuasion. The little girl who remarked as she left the place, "Mama I'm so sorry, its over," expressed the general opinion of all the children of Simla.

The Masonic Ball at the Town Hall last night was also a picturesque function. It was even larger than usual. Its prettiest feature was perhaps the entry, under the crossed-swords of the Masons, of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and Lady Rivaz.

To-night the "Four Merrie Wives" dance is to be held. To-morrow is Mrs. Grant's dance at the Grand Hotel. On 28th some members of the United Service Club are giving a dance, and on 1st October is a dance given by the Misses Harington at Kelston.

"Mrs. Gorringe's Necklace" has been run by the Simla Amateur Dramatic Club, at the Gaiety Theatre, during the past week, and has proved one of the histrionic successes of the season. The plot is of the detective-in-the drawing-room, self-sacrificing-hero-falsely-accused type, and is about as unnatural as is possible, but handled by Mrs. Rimington, Miss Tandy, Captain Baker-Carr and Mr. Malan, its preposterous improbabilities sink into insignificance and one sees only the human passion, frailty and honour which it portrays. Mrs. Rimington is really admirable in the thankless part of the vain, vindictive chatterbox, whose stolen diamond necklace is the motive of the piece. Captain Baker-Carr plays the generous South-African adventurer, who has returned with him pile to make love to the daughter of the house, only to find himself suspected, on the strongest of circumstantial evidence of the theft of the necklace. To clear himself would mean the exposure of a weak-minded subaltern, with whom he is on friendly terms, who he discovers to be the real thief, and who subsequently proves to have secretly married the lady of his choice. Miss Tandy is the pretty girl who marries the erring subaltern, to whom she has long been engaged, in a fit of generous impulse, in order to help his to give up his gambling and drinking. Her acting is sure and sympathetic and her portrayal of the struggle between quixotic generosity for the youngster she is engaged to, and appreciation of the better man she sees beside him is one of the best parts of the piece. Mr. Malan takes the difficult part of the subaltern effectively, while Colonel Omanney and Mrs. James sustain the spirit of the piece in the parts of the peppery master of the house and his unreasonable wife. A delightful character is that of the "enfant terrible" who brings down the house with her mimicry of Mrs. Gorringe. It is played by Miss Davies, whose poise as the naughty little girl, is one of the cleverest things that has been seen, for some time, upon the Simla amateur stage. Mr. Wilde is convincing in the part of the detective, and Mr. Padfield as the footman, and Mrs. Omanney as the lady visitor, are both valuable members of the company. The final scene where the detective amounces that the subaltern thief has committed suicide, leaving a letter which clears the South African adventurer is a triumph for Major Morris whose stage managing throughout is admirable. The next piece is to be "Les Cloches de Corneille," which will be produced, beginning on 22nd, with Miss Beresford-Lovet and Mrs. Musprat-Williams in the leading characters.

An Indian Medical Service dinner is to be held at the United Service Club on 19th. On 21st is the annual Staff College dinner. On 25th, Lord Curzon leaves Simla for Kumaon.

IT is believed the Viceroy contemplates a visit to the Persian Gulf towards the end of the year.

THE Director-General of Archeology is granted the privilege of the private entree at Government House.

THE Governor-General of Australia telegraphs that fresh cases of plague have occurred in Queensland. New South Wales is granted a clean bill of health.

SURGEON General Sir Thomas Gallwey, Principal Medical Officer of the forces in India, proceeds shortly on tour in Bombay Command. It is expected that Lady Gallwey will spend the winter in England.

THE recent excellent rain in the Frontier Province has been very beneficial to the standing crops everywhere, and also to the preparations for the winter crops. A splendid autumn crop is now practically assured, and a very large area will be sown for the spring harvest.

NASIK GOLF WEEK.

WEST OF INDIA TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK SEPTEMBER 13.

MUCH to the surprise of everybody Major Anderson and Mr. Fry went down yesterday afternoon before Capt Jones and Capt Armstrong. This latter pair followed up their success by defeating Col. Carter and Capt. Leman this morning by a put at the last hole. The military are much to the fore this season!

Messrs Stiven and Greaves did not make a game for Messrs. Sewell and Wroughton, and the 'heavy brigade," if I may so name this winning pair, proved too strong for Messrs. Pechey and Meikle, beating them by 4 up and 3 to play after being all even at the tenth hole. Mr. Wroughton's play is the delight of himself and his many friends, and if he, with the valuable aid of Mr Sewell, does not pull off the foursomes, we shall be very much surprised. Evidently golf is not the game at which one excels in youth! Ripe middle age is its flowering season!

The Handicap foursomes have resulted in many good matches. Really this match play is much more appreciated than medal and cup competitions. I know hardly a man who goes out to play a stroke competition that does not wish it were ended, whereas we are all alike in grieving when a match draws near its close. I happend the draw and results up to date of the Handicap Foursomes.

HANDICAP FOURSOMES.

Messrs Hill and Thubron	— 8	Bye	Anderson & Plunkett	1 up
Col Anderson and Mr Plunkett	— 7	Bye		
Messrs Stewart and Luck	— 6	Stewart & Luck	Oeslow and Young	3 and 2
Major Walker and Mr Millett	— 5	3 and 1		
Capt Hool and Mr Norbury	— 8	Col Onslow & Major Young	4 and 3	
Col Onslow and Mr Young	—scr	walkover		
Messrs Wicks and Bowers	— 7	Marshall & Pratt	Marshall & Pratt	1 up
Messrs Marshall and Pratt (Deolali)	— 4	3 and 1		
Messrs Heaton and DuBoulay	— 4	Bye		
Messrs Symington and Shaw	—13	Bye	Symington & Shaw	2 up & 1 to play
Messrs Pratt (Mhow) and Spence	— 7	Bye		21 holes

LADIES' HANDICAP FOURSOMES.

Name	H'cap	1st round	2nd round	Final
Miss Adam & Mrs Stewart	—6	Mrs Anderson & Mrs Bowers 4 and 2	Mrs Anderson & Mrs Bowers 2 up	Mrs R Anderson and Mrs Northcott 2 up
Mrs A Anderson & Mrs Bowers	—2			
Miss McCormack & Miss McCormack	—5	Mrs Shaw & Miss Manwaring 4 and 2		
Mrs Shaw and Miss Manwaring	—6			
Mrs Luck & Miss Hutchinson	—8	Mrs Anderson & Miss Northcott 2 and 1	Mrs Anderson & Mrs Northcott 2 up	
Mrs R Anderson & Mrs Northcott	Scr			
Mrs Reed & Mrs Manwaring	—5	Mrs Ellis & Mrs Carter 3 and 1 after a tie		
Mrs Edie & Mrs Cater	—7			

LADIES HANDICAP MEDAL PLAY—For Bombay Bangle.

Name	H'cap	Total	Nett	Scr	Winner of Bangle
Mrs Shaw	—10	89	79	1st	
Mrs Carter	—16	100	84		
Mrs R Anderson	+ 2	82	84		
Miss N McCormack	—15	102	87		
Mrs Bowers	—10	64	88		
Mrs Northcott	— 4	92	88		
Mrs Stewart	—14	103	89		
Mrs S Anderson	Scr	90	90		
Mrs Luck	—24	113	91		
Miss McCormack	—14	108	94		
Miss Manwaring	—20	110	99		
Mrs Edie	—24	124	100		
Mrs Heaton	—12	112	100		
Miss Hutchinson	—18	120	102		
Miss Adam	—23	124	101		
Mrs Reed	—16	120	104		

NASIK, SEPTEMBER 19.

The final for the Club Cup yesterday evening was one of the best matches ever played in the links. There was little to choose on paper between Major Anderson and Captain Leman, both having returned about the same scores during the week. In point of style, however, Captain Leman is much the better player and on that account he had the majority of backers. Yet the match proved to be "anyone's game" from start to finish, as after Major Anderson got the first two holes and his lead was pulled down to one at the fifth neither player ever had a lead of more than one hole, and the match was only decided on the eighteenth green, where both players got four, and as Captain Leman was dormy one at the seventeenth hole he won the match by one up. Both players got round in eighty-four.

This morning a large field turned out for the Nasik Gymkhana Cup competition, a handicap by stroke play. Rain came down heavily all the time and rendered play very difficult. Mr. Stewart and Mr. Marshall both played in good form and tied at 83 nett. The tie will be played off on the scores returned in Monday's competition.

BOGEY HANDICAP—Friday afternoon.

	Handicap	Second 9 holes,	
Mr Bowers	—13	2 up	Winners
Mr Stiven	Scr	1 up	
Mr Millett	—10	1 up	
Mr Stansfield	—3	1 up	
Col Carter	Scr	1 down	
Col Anderson	—13	3 down	
Mr Armstrong	Scr	Square	
Mr Jones	—1	2 down	
Mr Carnegie	—3	2 down	
Mr Edie	—9	3 down	
Mr Greaves	—9	4 down	
Mr Fry	+2	5 down	
Mr Symington	—15	5 down	
Mr Wroughton	Scr	6 down	

CAPTAIN LEMAN'S PRIZE For Ladies—Saturday.
9 holes.
Handicap.

Mrs Carter	—7	43	41	Winners
Mrs Bowers	—6	48	42	
Mrs Stewart	—8	51	43	
Mrs R Anderson	+8	39	47	
Mrs Edie	—12	59	47	
Mrs A Anderson	Scr	48	48	
Miss Manwaring	—12	61	48	
Miss Hutchinson	—12	63	51	
Miss Adam	—12	64	52	
Mrs Reed	—10	63	53	
Mrs Reed	—5	61	54	

The general meeting was held this afternoon at which it was decided to raise the annual subscription from Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 per annum for members using the links, and also to make a green fee of Re. 1 per diem with a maximum of Rs. 5 a month for all playing members. The Club is in want of funds to pay for the new club house and further improve the links, so the enhanced subscriptions were unanimously agreed to. Mr. R. B. Stewart was elected Captain for the coming year and Mr. Jock Edie Honorary Secretary.

NASIK, SEPTEMBER 19.

In the Nasik Gymkhana Cup handicap to-day Mr. R B Stewart and Mr Marshall tied with 83 nett. In the handicap foursomes Messrs. Marshall and Pratt beat Colonel Onslow and Mr. Young. The ladies' handicap was won by Mrs. Carter with a score of 41 nett and in the Allied Pairs Captain and Mrs. Northcott won by 43 nett.

INFORMATION reaches has been received from home to the effectthat the Secretary of State has decide not to sanction the scheme submitted by the Government of India for establishing a Bureau of Commerce in Calcutta, on the ground that the expense involved would be considerable and that no corresponding advant ages are visible.

The Kathiawar Times says A cow in the village of Gadhada has given birth to a cafe which resembles the young one of an ass in form. Its body is covered with three ilnes resembling the sacred thread of the Brahmin, going from the left of the neck to the right of the waist. People from the surrounding parts resort to the place to have a sight of this curious animal.

A PRELIMINARY survey is to be undertaken by the Public Works Department of the River Sutlej and its tributary, Nauti Khud, probably about christmas time, with the object of determining the general practicability of General Beresford-Lovett's water-supply and electric installation project for Simla.

THE ROVERS' TOURNAMENT.

SECOND ROUND.

I OYAL SCOTS vs. BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

THE first game in with the second round of the Bombay Rovers' Association Football Tournament was played off on the Cooperage on Saturday afternoon between the Royal Scots from Kamptee and the Bombay Gymkhana. In the ordinary course of events this contest should have been played on Tuesday, but, as some of the Gymkhana men had to leave Bombay on Saturday evening to take part in the Madras Rugby Tournament, it was decided by the Committee that they should open the second round in order to give them an opportunity of getting away. The weather was in a spoil-sport mood during the whole afternoon, and, as evening advanced, ominous clouds were seen banking up from the south-west. Fortunately, however, the rain held off, and the match was gone on with. The ground was wet and slippery, in consequence of which there were many spills, and the shooting of both teams could not be well judged. Owing to the inclemency of the weather the gathering was meagre in comparison with the previous occasions. The Royal Scots from start to finish had matters pretty much their own way. They held their opponents well in checkt and the game proved of a most uninteresting character. The Gymkhana were at the mercy of their adversaries, who surpassed them in every department of the game. Five goals were scored in the first half by the Royal Scots and two in the second, while the Gymkhana failed to score a single point.

Punctually at 5 p.m. the Gymkhana, who were facing the Colaba goal, put the leather into motion. Shortly after Robson, the left half-back of the visitors, met with an accident, and had to leave the field for a while. He had scarcely gone when the representatives of the Thistle broke away, and passing the ball to King, the latter beat Taggart with a clinking shot a couple of minutes after the commencement of hostilities. While invading a little while after, Colthart was pulled up for a palpable infringement of the off-side rule. This gave the Gymkhana a "free," the ball being sent into touch. On it being thrown in, the Scots bore down again, and, beating the Gymkhana backs experienced the hardest luck in not scoring. Kin tried to score, but the ball hit the post and rebounded. The civilian backs eventually relieved pressure and some end-to-end play was witnessed. Getting on the sphere again, the Kamptee team dribbled it into the Gymkhana territory, when King, their centre-forward, was responsible for netting the second goal within the first ten minutes. After this, the Scots completely outmanœuvred their opponents and Ward and Haines were given a most trying time of it. The former frequently put in some brilliant work, and was loudly applauded by the spectators. Bromley too played up well for his side and was always hard at work. The Scots, however, were not to be repulsed. They carried all before them, and a couple of minutes after the second goal was registered King shot in the third. The Gymkhana fought hard to keep them away from their net, but the redoubtable Scots, through some clever passing on the wing, were able to get away, when McMillan accounted for their fourth goal, and before the half time whistle went Robson increased their score by beating Taggart again.

After the usual interval the game was resumed, the Scots crossing over with a lead of five goals to nil. For the first ten minutes play was erratic. The Gymkhana occasionally broke away, but were very soon driven back to safeguard their citadel. As in the first half, the military team were doing all the attacking, as a result of which the contest proved very monotonous. Before hostilities closed Weber and King each added another point to their former score. The match thu ended in a win for the Royal Scots with the score:—

Royal Scots	7 goals
Bombay Gymkhana	nil

The following were the teams.

Bombay Gymkhana.—Goal: Taggart: backs, Ward and Haines; half-backs: Revie, Bromley, and Arnot; forwards: R. S. S. Scott, A Scott, Warburton, R. Reid, and Stevens.

Royal Scots.—Goal: Brice; backs: Duddles and Finnigian; half-backs: Rant, McCaig, and Robson; forwards: Colthart, McMillan, King, Webber, and Foss.

Appended are the results to date:—

The Buffs	Rovers			
Bo Rovers	3-2.			
Seaforths	Argylls	Wed. 23rd.		
Argyll and Sutherland	2-0.			
Bo Gymkhana	Gym.			
Y M C A	2-1.			
R F A, Kirkee	Scots	.....	Fri. 25th, Thurs. 24th	
Royal Scots	3-1.			
Cheshires	Bye			
North Staffords	Staffords	Mon. 1st.		Saturday 26th.
Lincolns	0-0; 3-0.			
R G A, Colaba	York and			
Yorks and Lancashires	Lancs	Tues. 22nd.		
	0-0; 0-1.			
Warwicks	Warwicks			
West Yorks	0-0; 2-1.			

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	1	3
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	3	3	18
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	1	2	13
D Khetwadi, Girgaum Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	1	1	9
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	2	2	14
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	2	0	5
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	6
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	4
Total	10	9	72
Same date last year	13	10	98

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	1	1
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	3	5	13
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	3	3	11
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	1	0	7
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	2	2	18
F Parel, Sowri and Sion	0	0	6
G Mahim and Worli	1	0	3
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	5
Total	11	11	67
Total plague deaths to date	232,909	215,176	
Same date last year	9	6	100

THE small famine relief test works in Yamethin district, Upper Burma, have been closed, as the recent moderate rain has relieved the conditions. There are now no relief works anywhere in India.

FOLLOWING upon correspondence with reference to the rates at which the P. and O. S. N. Company are prepared to convey military details to Aden, the Government of India have now informed the Superintendent of the Company that under the circumstances the Government prefer to use any other lines available.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Virginia, 2,790 tons, Captain A McDongall, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta 8th September with a cargo of coal.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Maria Valerie, 2,543 tons, Captain P Berberovich, sailed on Saturday for Trieste, &c, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dumra, 763 tons, Captain R J Rickford, sailed on Saturday for Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Miss Hussey, Mrs Hulseburg, Captain Kudson, Mr C Banaji and 60 deck.

The B I S N Co's steamer Kola 497 tons Captain G Williams rarived in harbour on Saturday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo 99 horses and Lieut G G S Brander Mr Martin Mr A W Pasha Goartae 5 mensoulk Regt and 180 deck.

THE Wilson Line steamer Colenzo, 2,532 tons, Captain F W Sheckell, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Hull 8th August, with a general cargo and Mrs and Miss Benjamin as passengers. During the voyage she experienced moderate monsoon with heavy rain.

THE steamer Ville de Tamatave 2,227 tons Captain Peancellier arrived in harbour on Friday from Mauritius 7th September with a cargo of sugar Mr and Mrs Robertson and 28 deck passengers. The met with moderate to fresh wind with rain during the voyage.

THE following is the list of passengers arrived by the Austrian Lloyd's s s Imperator, yesterday, from Trieste, &c, to—Mr I M Dowie, Mr Kipp, Captain Luke, Mrs A Mayerhofer, Mr Lakoesky, Rev P A Neary, Mr Baker, Mr Makelow, Mr Tyengat, Miss Luce, Mr Malborough, Mrs and Miss Mankelaw, Mr and Mrs Shannon.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Hardinge	Comdr A J G Piffard	R I Marine
H M S Redbreast	Quayle	Royal Navy
Investigator	Comdr T H Heming	R I M
Torpedo Boat	No. 100	
Do	No 102	
Do	No 103	

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—SEPT. 19.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination Date.	Agent.
R I M S Canning		Lt Vale		R I M
R I M S Clive		Comdr Beauchamp		R I Marine
Deukhand bg	768	Nacoda		The Captain
Ellora	1491	Forbes		M M & Co
Culna	1464	Kirkham		M M & Co
Byculla	1035	MacGregor		M M & Co
Alice (ship)	106	Lopiquo		Captain
Shahnoor	2198	Baillie	Cochin	J of E Trailloug
Bancoora	2198	Hill		M M & Co
Okara	3439	Trounson		M M & Co

THE LATE MR. JUSTICE TELANG.

ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION.

The Hindu Union Club celebrated the anniversary of the late Mr. Justice Telang in the hall of the Prarthana-Samaj at Girgaum on Saturday evening, when Mr. D. E. Wacha delivered an interesting and instructive address. There was a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen. On the motion of Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar was voted to the chair.

The Chairman in opening the proceedings said it was just ten years since they lost that great and good man the late Mr. Justice Telang. That morning while he was thinking over the evening's meeting an idea crossed his mind that if Mr. Justice Telang had but lived that day he would just have completed a full period of his career as a Judge of the High Court and became entitled to retirement on full pension and they would have been privileged to find him once more in the ranks of those workers for the public good whose number, unfortunately for this country, had already been thinned. It was a sad thought, and yet it was an thought which he had no doubt would cross the mind of all those who looked upon the Hon. Mr. Justice Telang as a typical Hindu with all the strength and weakness which characterise the distinguished members of that community. With these remarks he asked Mr. Wacha to deliver his address on the late Mr. Justice Telang with whom he was intimately connected for many years in connection with several public activities of Bombay.

Mr. D. E. Wacha began his long address by eulogising the members of the Club for their spirit of broad-mindedness and toleration which prompted them some time ago to pass a resolution inviting other than Hindus to address them on occasions of the solemn character for which they had all assembled there that evening. Such a catholic spirit was, of course, to be expected from them as gentlemen of enlightenment and culture who admired not a little that very spirit which, above all others, characterised when alive the entire career, public and private, of that eminent individual whose memory they so lovingly kept green from year to year. But while he was fully sensible of their kindness in inviting him to address them, it was much to be wished their choice had fallen on some one else who might have done better justice than the speaker to the memory of that dear friend who, it was sad to say, had been prematurely lost to them, lost to the Presidency, and lost to the country at large these ten years past. They could recall without sorrow the names of Messrs Narayen Parmanand and Jayabhai W. Yajnik—men who were contemporaries of Mr. Justice Telang. Sorrow, no doubt, they were to Mr. Telang, but both were intimately associated with him in his public work. Above all who could forget that other and greater love, love, irreparable loss, which the empire at large had suffered by the death of Mr. Ranade—the selfless and stainless Ranade, the sterling patriot and faithful historian, Ranade the economist, Ranade the philosopher cast in Hellenic mould, full of Hellenic spirit and Hellenic thought, reminding them at once of the classic Socrates, Ranade the Rishi or Saint of this age, whom all India regarded with a reverence and admiration unprecedented in the annals. Again only a fortnight ago they had to mourn the death of young Mr. Jamshedji Nanabhoy, an assiduous and obtrusive worker in law and education, who had given promise of a bright future. To the speaker it would seem that all these good and worthy men had gone to swell the fullness of the eternal peace and all that remained to them was to cherish their memory with love and respect and endeavour to walk in their footsteps. In recalling to memory the deeds of the illustrious dead whether or not personally known to them, they followed the instinct implanted in human nature. To the men to India there were not two more respected names than those of Mr. Telang and Mr. Ranade. Referring to the several public activities with which Mr. Justice Telang had been connected Mr. Wacha said:—It was in the year 1880 that Mr. Dadabhoy Nowroji returning from London after the completion of that remarkable handiwork of his, which was still a bone of controversy, namely, the Poverty and Condition of India, felt the advisability of restoring to Bombay that political activity which was so conserved during the second short life of the old Bombay Association. For some reason or another that organisation became moribund after having been ably steered for some years by that careful pilot no other than the late Mr. Dowroji Furdoonji. Mr. Dadabhoy saw at once that what was more wanted to induce activity into the organisation was a new set of workers. So he assiduously set about introducing new blood. The speaker was one of the men acquisitioned into the service of the branch Association; and thus it was that the first relations were established between Mr. Telang and the speaker. With a working committee good work was done which really delighted the heart of Mr. Dadabhoy and restored the normal throb of the political pulse which had threatened to ebb away. Mr Telang and Mr. Mehta were mes. con pieu as in the l te val direction though the brunt of the burden would was borne by the former. Between 1882 and 1884 considerable important work was satisfactorily accomplished. Firstly there was the District Municipalities Bill, the first off-spring of the memorable resolution of the beloved Lord Ripon on the scheme of Local Self-Government,—the resolution to which the whilom Revenue Member of the Bombay Government with a strange forgetfulness attempted to give the go-bye, but to which our leader promptly recalled public attention the week before last in the columns of a newspaper. The draft Bill had to be carefully considered section by section. Mr. Telang was the directing talent and counsel in guide of the Working Committee. It was this work that informed the speaker that he was in contact with a master mind both of principle and details of great ability of inexhaustible patience, of extreme modesty, and above all free from dogmatism. The speaker also discovered his pursuasive powers and his debating strength. They were such as to do credit to the most practised debater in a Select Committee of the House of Commons. The speaker next referred to the Ilbert Bill the provisions of which caused formidable agitation among the European community of Bengal and raised a storm unparalleled in the annals of the Indian Legislature. Madras too was partially gone mad. In Bombay alone there was discerned nothing or next to nothing of that fury, abuse, and wild fanaticism which disgraced Bengal. There was a public meeting to memoralise the Government from the Indian point of view. The principal speaker at that historical meeting were the Triumvirate of Bombay politicians—Messrs. Budrudin Tyebji, Mehta, and Telang. Mr. Telang's speech was one sustained stream of consumate reasoning to delight the heart of all lovers in dialectics. Mr. Telang next took part with Mr. Dadabhoy Nowroji and Mr. Mehta in establishing an industrial school in honour of Lord Ripon. After the formation of the Presidency Association the speaker came in closer contact with Mr. Telang and had ample opportunities of appreciating his political activity. On the preparation of the Bombay Municipal Bill, which was now called the Act I of 1883, the advice of Messrs. Mehta and Telang were invaluable owing to their experience as members of the Corporation. They were also the members of the Legislative Council. Mr. Telang had the principal share in the details of the arrangement in connection with the first Indian National Congress, which was held in Bombay. It was a herculean effort, but Mr. Telang and the speaker went through it, no doubt spurred by the consciousness of the fact that they were bearing their first burden of the new national organisation the potency and influence of which it was then impossible to estimate. The kind assistance of two such staunch and sterling English friends as Sir William Wedderburn and Principal Wordsworth was invaluable and was not a little contributory to the success of the first national convention. The last Congress in which he took an active part was the fourth one held at Allahabad in 1888. Mr. Telang delivered a memorable speech on the subject of reform and expansion of the then existing Legislative Council. That speech apart from the other three which he delivered, one on the Public Service Commission and the other on volunteering and the establishment of military colleges, found fresh laurels on the brow of Mr Telang. The lamented death of Mr. Justice Nanabhoy Haridas caused a vacancy on the Bench of the High Court, which Lord Reay invited Mr. Telang to fill. Meanwhile the fifth had an National Congress was to be held in Bombay and no person was more busy in influencing some of the wealthy shettias of Bombay, his Hindu friends than Mr. Telang, to subscribe liberally towards the Congress fund. It was thought soon after the institution of the Congress that there should be a regular telegraphic service to London. A sum of Rs. 18,000 had been collected by Mr. Hume with the aid of Mr. Telang. The Indian National Telegraph Union did valuable service while the fund lasted. At last his elevation to the Bench compelled him to withdraw from the Congress deliberations. All the same, he continued to evince the same unabated interest in it and many a time talked both on the affairs of the Congress and the Association. It was sad to say that when he looked forward with the keenest interest to the Lahore Congress of 1893, at which Mr. Dadabhoy Nowroji was to preside, the cruel hand of death snatched him away from them. The speaker then referred to Mr Telang's attitude in the matter of Hindu Social Reform and to his anxiety to ameliorate the prevalent social condition of the Hindu community. He had no sympathy with the social quacks who were so eager to have the Age of Consent question settled all in a trice by legislation. In the opinion of the speaker social reform did not consist only in domestic reform among the members of the Hindu community. It embraced a wider field in which all could work, Hindus and non-Hindus. The extension of medical relief in Bombay, the spread of the rudimentary knowledge of sanitation, the want of which was partially accountable for the havoc that diseases of divers character had been playing in our midst for these seven years, the benefits of comparative cleanliness, the evils of over-crowding, the poverty of the masses and their gradual amelioration, all these and other kindred questions of the highest importance to the future well-being need to be included in the scope of social reform in its largest and broadest sense. These were not so difficult of accomplishment as the more complex, and therefore, more formidable, problem of reform of Hindu domestic life. A vote of thank to the lecturer and to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

A DEED OF GIFT ALLEGED TO BE INVALID.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebjee, presiding at the High Court on Saturday, heard the suit of Vasantrao Madhavrao against Anandrao Gunpatrao and others, in which the plaintiff prays that a partition may be effected by the court of the ancestral joint family property mentioned in the plaint; that the plaintiff's share therein may be ascertained and paid to him; that all necessary accounts may be taken; that if necessary, the will and codicil made by Cashinath Bhikajee on the 14th and 17th December 1822 respectfully, and the alleged deed of gift dated 9th April 1873, may be declared null and void so far as the plaintiff's rights are concerned, etc. The Hon. Mr. Scott and Mr. Robertson, instructed by Messrs. Khunderao, Shrinad, and Laud, appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Raikes and the Hon. Mr. Sitalwad, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., appeared for the first six defendants; and Mr. Mankar and Mr. Husain B. Tyebji, instructed by Messrs. Khunderao, Shripad and Laud appeared for the seventh defendant.

The plaintiff stated that one Withoba Mankojee acquired considerable property in Bombay under the will and codicil of his grandfather, Cashinath Bhikajee, dated respectively 14th and 17th December 1822. The said property was ancestral, and its disposition by Cashinath Bhikajee in favour of Withoba Mankojee was illegal and void. Withoba died on the 22nd April 1873, leaving him surviving his son Cashinath, two grandsons, and Bhadhavrao Cashinath the seventh defendant, whose son the plaintiff is. The members of the family continued to live together as a united Hindu family, joint in food, worship, and state. Plaintiff had recently come to know that previous to his death, Ganpatrao one of the grandsons of Withoba Mankojee, taking advantage of the infirmities and weak state of mind and body of Cashinath Withoba, had induced him to make a will whereby he purported to dispose of the ancestral joint family property as if the same were self acquired property in his hands. By the said will Cashinath purported entirely to exclude the plaintiff's father from all share in the family property, and to bequeath the same to the said Ganpatrao and his sons, the first six defendants, with the exception of three immoveable properties. Cashinath died on the 23rd June 1901. Plaintiff was informed that the defendants other than the seventh defendant contended that Cashinath was entitled to dispose of the ancestral joint family property by reason of an alleged deed of gift in favour of Cashinath, purporting to have been executed by Withoba Mankojee on the 9th April 1873. Plaintiff believed that the deed of gift was not executed by Withoba, and he submitted that it was illegal and of no effect, and asked that it might be set aside and cancelled. The seventh defendant in January, 1899, executed a document whereby he purported to relinquish his share in the properties derived from Withoba Mankojee. Plaintiff said he was not a party to the said release, which could not affect his interest in the properties. He had continued as before to live with the defendants as a member of a joint Hindu family. During the last illness of Cashinath, and while he was in a semi-conscious state, the first two defendants had removed from his cupboard all documents relating to the family property and had taken possession of the cashbox in which the rents of the immoveable properties of the joint family were kept. The able properties of the joint family were kept. The first defendant had constituted himself manager of the joint family property, and was applying the same for the benefit of himself and his brothers.

The first six defendants, in their written statement denied all the material allegations of the plaint and put the plaintiff to the proof thereof.

The hearing of the evidence in the case was proceeded with.

THE SITARAM BUILDING COLLAPSE.

The "Pioneer" says:—The motive-trial in the High Court of Bombay, which has followed the verdict of the coroner's jury in what is known as the Sitaram building case, calls attention to a condition of things which amounts to a public scandal. The net result of the trial would appear to be that nobody can be held responsible for the fact that a four or five storey building may be erected in the heart of a great city in such a scandalously unsafe manner that it collapses even before the building operations are completed, causing the death of five persons. We do not suggest that on the evidence before them the jury could have come to any other conclusion, or that the Advocate-General should have proceeded with the charge against the owner when that against the mistri, who was responsible for the building, had failed. But it is an intolerable scandal that the supervision of new and important buildings erected within Municipal limits should be so lax that such accidents are possible, and that houses of several storeys may be built without the direct supervision and responsibility of a duly qualified architect or engineer. If the Bombay Municipality and the Improvement Trust have not already the necessary power to undertake adequate inspection and supervision of new buildings further powers should be granted them at once, and the inspectors or the public authorities should be made responsible for the safety of all new buildings before permission is given to occupy them. It is only necessary to turn to the arguments used by the counsel for the defence to find ample justification for a drastic reform in the building laws. He asserted that no dimensions were given to the second, who had only his experience to go upon, and that the municipal by-laws did not lay down any hard and fast rule. Moreover they did not expect a native assistant to carry measurement books, and refer to them in the same way as those who had passed through an engineering college, which is tantamount to an admission that the mistri, however clever, was not sufficiently qualified to take the responsibility of erecting a building of this character. The moral of the disaster is so plain that it ought not to need comment: permission to occupy new buildings should be withheld by the municipal authorities until the public inspectors have certified that the buildings have been erected by competent persons and with a due regard to public safety. Nothing else will protect the public from the evils of jerry-building, and from such preventible disasters as that which happened to the Sitaram building.

THE EKKA CORPS FOR SOMALILAND.

According to a paragraph published a day or two ago it was supposed there might be some difficulty in recruiting a large number of ekkas, drivers, and ponies for service in Somaliland, but, if Allahabad affords any criterion, the Ekka Corps promises to be expansible to any extent. Judging by what has occurred the whole of the first draft of 320 ekkas might be secured without difficulty in Allahabad alone. Over 100 were offered and many were selected the first day. It was at first understood that drivers were required, and that the ekkas and ponies would not be purchased, but that the owners would be compensated in case of loss or damage, the pay of R. 30 per month and all found (with three months' pay in advance) seemed like a fortune to the ekka-wallas who were reported to be tumbling over each other in their eagerness to enlist. However, on Thursday the Selecting Committee received information that for the present only 20 ekkas would be required from Allahabad, and that these would be purchased outright, while drivers were not required. There was no difficulty in securing the required number, in fact many owners and drivers were disappointed, and there is no doubt that a large number of suitable ekkas could be obtained in Allahabad. Before the conditions and the limitation of the Government's requirements were understood it was stated that some astute individuals were striving to create a corner in ekkas, so as to raise the price against Government.—"Pioneer."

To Cure Dog Ailments.

Eminent Veterinary Surgeons and Dog Fanciers (see Book on bottle) strongly recommend **Condy's Fluid** as a Certain Cure for Distemper, Mange, Eczema, Bites and Wounds in Dogs. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid." All substitutes are inferior. **Condy's Fluid** is sold everywhere **by all Chemists and Stores.**

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

HOME.

LONDON, September 4.

A Locomotive on Monday came into collision with a brake containing an excursion party on a level crossing at World, near Weston-super-Mare. Two of the occupants of the brake were killed and four others badly injured.

Channel Swim.—Montague Holbein again failed on Wednesday in his attempt to swim the Channel. He persevered during Tuesday night, and till after midday on Wednesday, when, as the flood tide was drifting him rapidly eastward and he was still several miles from Calais, the experts accompanying him felt it necessary to warn him that he could not reach Cape Grisnez within 24 hours of the time he started. Holbein then reluctantly abandoned his attempt.

Cricket.—At the Oval, on August 23, the first innings of Middlesex against Surrey ended for 231, Surrey, on a pitch rendered very difficult by not sunshine following the rain, were all out for 57. Following on they could only make 130, and Middlesex therefore won by an innings and 94 runs.—Kent's first innings against Hampshire, at Bournemouth, ended for 245. Hampshire had to make up arrears of 91, but were all out for 74, so the Kent won by an innings and 17 runs.—At Leyton, on Saturday, Leicestershire's second innings closed for 103. Essex had only five runs to get to win, and these were made without loss.—At Worcester, Gloucestershire's last wicket in their second innings against Worcestershire fell with the total at 215. The home team were left with 39 to make to win, and accomplished the task with no wicket down.—At Scarborough Yorkshire, after increasing their first innings total to 331 for nine wickets, declared. M. C. C. and Ground had to face arrears of 231 and as they were dismissed in their second innings for 315 Yorkshire won by an innings and 16 runs—The match at Bournemouth between Hampshire and Somerset came to an unexpected conclusion on Tuesday, when Somerset won by 108.—On Wednesday, at the Oval, Surrey beat Leicestershire with seven wickets to spare and the match at Brighton between Sussex and Kent ended in a draw.

Ecclesiastical.—The Pope has ratified the appointment of Dr. Bourne as Archbishop of Westminster.

Election Intelligence.—The result of the election for Argyllshire was declared on Friday afternoon at Inveraray, Mr. J. S. Ainsworth (L.) was returned, receiving 4,326 votes, against 2,740 recorded for Mr. C. Stewart (U)—a majority of 1,586. This result involves the loss of a seat to the Ministerialists.—In the West Birmingham Division of Birmingham, Mr. W. J. Davies, general secretary of the National Society of Amalgamated Brass Workers, has been chosen as a Labour candidate to oppose Mr. Chamberlain.

Fiscal Policy.—A correspondence between Mr. Chamberlain and representatives of the Nottingham hosiery trade with regard to the effect of hostile foreign tariffs on that trade has been published.—A conference of co-operators and trade unionists, held on Saturday at Newcastle-on-Tyne, under the auspices of the Cobden Club, passed resolutions affirming belief in the advantages of free trade.—Dr. Jameson sends us from Cape Town copies of letters written by Mr. Cecil Rhodes in 1891 to Sir John Macdonald, the Canadian Premier, and to Sir Harry Parkes, the Prime Minister of New South Wales, urging on them attention the idea of preferential considerations for Colonial products in the mother country as a means of maintaining the present connection.—The Duke of Devonshire states that there is no truth in a report that at the next meeting of the Cabinet he will retire from the Government on account of disagreement with Mr. Chamberlain's fiscal proposals.

Ireland.—The Land Conference Committee have passed a resolution approving of Lord Dunraven's action in the House of Lords in reference to the full distribution of the grant in aid under the Land Bill. At a conference held at Cork last week it was decided to urge the Government to appoint a Viceregal commission in connexion with the question of Irish emigration.

Law and Police.—Cases of "passive resistance" continue to come before the police Courts.—Dr. Krause, the ex-Public Prosecutor of Johannesburg, who was sentenced at the Central Criminal Court in January of 12st year to two years' imprisonment for inciting to kill, was released from Pentonville Prison on Saturday morning.

Naval and Military.—There were issued last week two volumes of evidence given before the War Commission, and a volume of appendices to the evidence.—The Admiralty has issued a circular letter to all commanders of his Majesty's ships embodying a new scheme for the organization and training of Naval Brigades for the Fleet. The whole of the naval basic service is to be drawn forces to the Royal Marines and to form part of the organization of that force—The Army Manœuvres are postponed, in consequence of the late rain s of the harvest, until September 12.

The funeral of Lord Salisbury took place on Monday afternoon at Hatfield in the private burying-ground adjacent to the church. The mourners who followed the coffin were members of the Cecil family, the estate staff, and the household servants. The Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishops of Rochester and Colchester were among the officiating clergy. A memorial service of a very impressive character took place in Westminster Abbey, and was attended by an immense congregation, including representatives of the King, the Queen, and other members of the Royal Family, many of the Diplomatic Body, several members of the Government, numerous peers and members of the House of Commons, representatives of a great many institutions and public bodies, and other distinguished and well-known persons. The officiating clergy were the Dean of Westminster, Bishop Welldon, and Canon Beeching.

A Sailing Yawl, the Skylark, while out on Tuesday afternoon on a pleasure trip from Yarmouth beach, came into collision with a London steamer the F. E. Webb, and was immediately sunk. Of the 12 persons on board six were rescued.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—The Inter-State Conference of Protectionist Associations has telegraphed to Mr. Chamberlain that the conference is in favour of preferential trade on the basis of the existing tariff without interfering with colonial protection. Sir E. Barton and Commonwealth Premier, speaking at a commercial travellers' dinner, said he was in favour of preferential trade, and any British proposals which seemed to reasonable reciprocity would be welcomed by his Government.

Canada.—The British Parliamentary party is visiting places of interest in the Dominion.

Jamaica.—Mr. Chamberlain has approved of advances by the Colonial Bank to the planters under a Government guarantee.

New Zealand.—The revenue of the Colony for the first five months of the current financial year shows an excess of nearly a quarter of a million over that for the corresponding period of last year.

South Africa.—In the Cape House of Assembly on Friday, on the debate on the second reading of the Appropriation Bill, Mr. Sauer offered that supplies should be voted if the Railway Bill were passed. Sir J. Gordon Sprigg replied with a counter-proposal which was rejected by the Bond leaders and the adjournment of the debate was carried against the Premier, who thereupon moved the adjournment of the house. This was agreed to. On the advice of the Government the Governor has prorogued Parliament to September 15, when the house of Assembly expires by effluxion of time.

The Somaliland Expedition.—A telegram from Aden says that the bulk of the rifles and ammunition which reach Somaliland come from France and England.

THE UNITED STATES.

Wireless Telegraphy.—Mr. Marconi has visited Mr. Edison for the purpose of consulting him on improvements in his system of wireless telegraphy.

The Panama Canal.—For the present the United State will take no action regarding the Panama Canal.

FOREIGN.

Austria-Hungary.—The difficulty on the sugar question between the Austrian and Hungarian Governments has been settled.—King Edward left Marienbad on Monday morning by special train, and arrived in Vienna at 5 p.m. His Majesty was met at the railway station by the Emperor Francis Joseph, several of the Archdukes, and a number of high officials. The two sovereigns drove in an open carriage to the Hofburg, the route being profusely decorated and lined with crowds, who gave the Royal visitor a most hearty welcome. In the evening there was a State banquet in the Hofburg, at which the Emperor and the King made brief speeches of marked cordiality. The King on Tuesday visited the British Embassy, where a luncheon was given in his honour. The Emperor Francis Joseph and Count Goluchowski were also among the guests and the two Sovereigns exchanged cordial toasts. During the afternoon the King received the members of the Diplomatic Body and the representatives of the British colony, who presented an address which he graciously acknowledged. In the evening his Majesty and the Emperor, with many of the members of the Imperial House, were present at a gala performance at the Court Opera-house.—On Wednesday morning King Edward and the Emperor drove to the Lobau for a stag hunt, and enjoyed good sport. The two Sovereigns afterwards dined together at the Schonbrunn Palace and were present at a performance in the Hofburg Theatre.

China.—The Viceroy Chang Chih-tung undertakes, if the Consular body will hand over the Sapao prisoners, that the sentence on them shall be imprisonment only. The Nanking Viceroy has ordered the release of the four stokers lately released.

France.—Territory on the right bank of the Lower Senegal has been added to the colonial domain of France.

Germany.—The final accounts of the Empire for the financial year 1902 show a deficit of 30,722,500 marks (about £1,536,100)

Korea.—Negotiations are stated to have been in progress between Russia and Japan since August 12 on the Korean and Manchurian questions.

Portugal.—The British squadron under Sir A. K. Wilson received a cordial welcome at Lisbon last week.

Russia.—M. Witte has been appointed President of the Committee of Ministers, and entrusted with the negotiations for a Russo-German Commercial treaty.—We give some further particulars respecting recent labour troubles.

Turkey.—Last week a rising took place further inland in the vilayet of Adrianople. On the Wednesday a train from Vienna was blown up halfway between Adrianople and Constantinople, and six persons were killed. A report reached the United States that Mr. Margeissen, the American Vice-Consul at Beirut, had been assassinated, and the European squadron of that Power was instructed to proceed to Beirut. From later information it appears that Mr. Malgessen was not murdered, though an attempt was made on his life. An explosion has occured in a Hungarian steamer off the Bulgarian coast causing serious loss of life. It is believed to have been caused by dynamite.

Obituary.—Mr. J. L. Carew, M. P., the President of Maynooth College (Dr. Dargan), Professor Hastie Colonel R. M. Barklie, Cavaliere E. M. Bevignani Mr. H. J. Bushby, Viscountess Glentworth, the Rev. J. T. Grey, Dr. C. Hathaway, Dr. E. Hamilton, Colonel T. Higginson, Mr. O. H. Nugent, the Hon. T. Preston, Lieutenant Renton-Pixley, Mr. E. G. Croly, Major H. A. Thorne, the Rev. R. S. Wilson, and Rear-Admiral Denison.

The America Cup.—The third match was sailed on the 27th ult., but was not completed within the time it was resailed with a like result on the 31st. On both occasions the defender was leading.—"Times."

THE WEATHER.

[By Telegraph]

SIMLA, September 19.

Saturday.—The depression in the peninsula has continued its march westwards, and this morning is passing out into the north-east Arabian Sea as a shallow residual depression. Light rain with a few moderately heavy falls has occurred in the Konkan, the Deccan west of the Satpuras, Assam, and North Bengal. There has been no rain of importance in Burma except 4 inches at Mergui and half an inch at Minbu. The most important falls in India are Jalpaiguri, 5 inches, Dibrugarh 3, Sibsagar 2, Tazpur Ratnagiri Hyderabad in the Deccan 1-2, Silchar, Bombay, Surat, Indore, Chaibassa, Cuttack and Vizagapatam 1 inch. Conditions are still suspicious in Tenasserim where the weather is apparently affected by a low pressure area in the gulf of Siam. Light to moderate rain is probable during the next 24 hours in Assam, North Bengal, Tenasserim Lower Burma Konkan, showers in Gujarat, the west and the Satpuras and west Deccan,

SIMLA, September 20.

Sunday. Pressure has fallen slightly to briskly in Burma and Bengal and a shallow depression is apparently crossing from Tenasserim into the Bay of Bengal. A depression is passing out into the Arabian Sea. Yesterday has given Kathiawar moderate rain and light to moderate rain has fallen in the Konkan and in Tenassarim, and showers in the Satpuras. Light to moderate showers have been received in North and East Bengal. Mymensing has received 3 1-2 inches Mergui Dinajpur 2 1-2 Mormugao and Dwarka 2 Veraval Rajkot Madras, and Tavoy 1 1-2 Bhuj 1 No rain of importance is likely in North East of India and the interior of Burma for the next 24 hours but light to moderate showers are probable in Lower Burma and Tenasserim, Showers are also probable in Gujarat and in the Konkan. Fine weather prevails in Upper India.

The following telegram was received by the Port Officer yesterday from Simla:—"Storm signal depression still in existence but up to this morning shows no signs of redeveloping."

The following telegram has been received by the Port Officer, Bombay, from the Meteorolojical Department, Simla, to-day:—

"Storm Signal.—Depression from Bay Bengal is now passing out into the north-east of Arabian Sea. At present it is only a fuble disturbance, but ther. is possibility of its redeveloping over the sea areas Hoist cautionary signal, if you think it advisable Cautionary signal hoisted.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla, Esplanade, Fort, Colaba			
	In. Cts.	In. Cts.	In. Cts.	In. Cts.
Previously registered	73 69	39 93	75 47	74 57
Friday 18th September	0 10	0 07	0 06	0 36
Total	73 79	40 00	75 53	74 93
Total fall to 18th Sept. 1902	69 98	34 97	66 18	68 32
Total fall to 18th Sept. 1901	90 16	81 05	87 48	71 93

Observations taken at 8 A.M., on Saturday, the 19th September.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes show a brisk to rapid rise in the Madras Presidency and at Raipur, and Nagpur and a brisk fall in Kathiawar and at Deesa and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. The barometer is abnormally low over Kathiawar and the North Konkan Coast while it is above normal to the north and east of the reporting area.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been fresh at Jamnagar, Veraval, Ahmednagar and Belgaum.

Temperature.—The greatest variation are:—Maximum 70 to 103 in defect at Secunderabad, Bijapur, Sholapur and Malegaon and 6° to 13° in excess at Karachi, Deesa, Ahmedabad and Rajkot. The maximum varied from 109° at Secunbad to 77° at Bijapur and Belgaum and the minimum from 81° at Agra to 64° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast over the greater part of the country. Humidity changes are unimportant.

Rain has fallen over a large area, the greatest amounts being between one and two inches at Indore, Bombay Ratnagiri and Secunderabad.

Weather.—A small depression is shown by the abnormal chart to exist over Gujarat and on and off the North Konkan and Kathiawar Coasts where the barometer is a little over a tenth below normal. The weather is hence in an unsettled condition and general rain to be expected in the Bombay Presidency.

The Mail Steamer "Persia" which left Aden on the 14th reports having experienced up to Longitude 57° E. ligentle north-easterly and south-easterly winds and southerly swell, thence to her arrival in Port this morning light to gentle westerly winds and north-westerly winds and occasional light airs from S. W., passing clouds, suth-swest swell and a light raisquall.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

Colonel H. W. Duperior, R E., Officiating Director-General of Military Works Services, has been confirmed in that appointment. The news of this appointment will be received with the more satisfaction, inasmuch as there was at one time a great likelihood that Colonel Duperior would be superseded by an Engineer Officer from outside India, giving the Department a head who was a stranger to the countary and the work.

The districts of Jalaun, Jhansi and Cawnpore will come under settlement during the coming cold weather. Mr. H. R. C. Hailey will be posted to Jalaun as Settlement Officer, while Mr. A. W. Pim on completion of his settlement work in Allahabad will take up Jhansi. Mr. H. K. Graeey, Collector of Basti, undertakes the settlement of Cawnpore. In Jalaun and Jhansi the new system of fluctuating assessments has to be introduced. Mr. Gracey will be succeeded at Bastia by Mr. J. H. Cox, at present officiating Commissioner of Excise and Stamps.

Two watches specially made for the Shah of Persia have just been completed by Messrs. Donne, of Cornhill The cases are of superb workmanship, and bear the Persian arms in relief in diamonds,

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case grey or white hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere Wholesale Depot, 23, Farringdon Road, London England.

THE FISCAL QUESTION.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S ENGAGEMENTS.

Mr. Chamberlain, in reply to the invitation of the Belfast Consertive Association and the Ulster Liberal Association to address a meeting in Belfast during the present autumn writes regretting that pressure of work already undertaken makes it impossible for him to contemplate a visit to Ireland this year. He adds:—

"I have already accepted as many appointments as I think my strength will permit me to fulfil and I do not see my way at the present time to increase the number and am in consequence every day refusing further engagements. I hope that at some future time it may be possible for me to repeat a visit of which I retain the most pleasant recollections, and in the meantime I heartily appreciate your kind invitations and the assurance you give me of a cordial reception."

The "St. James' Gazette" is informed that on the fiscal quesion Mr. Balfour will be in a position to make a definite pronouncement in the speech which he will deliver at the Conference of the National Union of Conservative Associations to be opened at Sheffield on Sept, 30. It is believed in well-informed quarters that the Premiers statement on that occasion will have an important effect upon the subsequent consideration of the question. The statistical information which has been collected on the subject is now almost ready for publication and it will be possible, it is expected to issue it within the next 10 days.

No fewer than 185 members of Parliament have applied for tickets to attend the great meeting at Sheffield, which the officials of the National Union of Conservative Associations are arranging for Oct. 1, and at which Mr. Balfour is expected to make an important speech.

The Duke of Devonshire has sent the following reply to an inquiry with reference to the truth of a report that at the next meeting of the Cabinet he would retire from the Government on account of disagreement with Mr. Chamberlain's fiscal proposals:—"No truth in report."

Mr. Chamberlain and Trade Unionists.

A correspondent, a few days ago, drew Mr. Chamberlain's attention to the fact that notice had been given to suspend the standing orders at the forthcoming Trade Union Congress at Leicester, in order to allow of a full discussion upon the following motion submitted by the National Dock Labourers' Union:—

That this Congress strongly condemns the suggested change by Mr. Chamberlain in our present fiscal system as most mischievous and dangerous to the best interests of the people of the country, and hereby pledges itself, and urges all other Labour bodies to make every effort to prevent such a change being brought about.

The right hon. gentleman, acknowledging the receipt of the communication through his private secretary (Mr. J. Wilson), encloses a leaflet published by the Birmingham Tariff Committee, written by the secret ry of the London Trades Council, Mr. J. Macdonald which sets forth what is called the trade unionist view. In this the writer doubted whether the organised workers would join in the hue and cry now being raised by the Liberal working-class politicians against the proposals of Mr. Chamberlain. It is true, he says, that many men known to be front-rankers in the trade union movement will command, as they always do, a large following. In all probability they will be able to carry resolutions at trade union meetings condemnatory of the proposals which they are pleased to turn as being Mr. Chamberlain's. That, however, by no means goes to prove that the trade unionists of the country are against an inquiry into our fiscal system. It was difficult to see how they can help giving Mr. Chamberlain their support; from a trade union point of view it was impossible to imagine them acting differently.

A long correspondence which has passed between the Colonial Secretary and the responsible representatives of the hosiery trade in Nottingham, has been published.

It opens with a letter dated July 7, from Mr. J. Burnell Wells (director of Ashwell, Wells, and Knight Limited of Nottingham), and addressed to Mr. Chamberlain in which the writer says:—Sir E. Grey said last week in effect (I have not the paper at hand) that Protection might be a good thing for such business as were obsolete-not up, to, date, badly managed, etc.

Nottingham manufacturers are not obsolete. They are a keen up-to-date class. Our firm is constantly adding the most recent machinery, otherwise it would not be possible to exist at all; but such is the enormous quantity of German goods put upon the English market it is impossible for master or man to make a fair living wage, and each year it becomes worse. If we do not get some form of protection, then in the course of 25 years—and possibly much sooner—the Nottingham hosiery trade will be a thing of the past and will follow the silk trade of the country,

Mr. Chamberlain replied through his secretary that he would be glad to receive the exact figures that he might use them for publication. He desired to know the amount of the export say from the year before the M'Kinley tariff to the present time; also if possible the number of men employed in the trade at different periods, and the average rate of wages; also, the imports of similar goods from the United States and from Germany for the same period. Mr Chamberlain was also anxious to ascertain to what cause the cheaper prices of the German goods were attributed. Are they surplus, put down at below cost price or have the Germans some advantage which enables them to make more cheaply?

Mr. Chamberlain was answered by a letter jointly signed by Mr. T Gascoigne (director of Gascoigne Bailey, and Clarke, Limited, of Nottingham), and Mr. J. Burnell Wells, who in a letter dated Aug. 13 supplied him with statistical information on most of the above points. They added:—As to the number of men employed it is hardly possible to obtain reliable information. We have however, been in commutication with Mr. J. Thorneloe, the president of the National Hosiery Federation who supplied us with figures as to the rate of wages under the various tariffs, which we herewith beg to enclose, and from which you will see that before the tariff of 1883 the average wages were 50 in 1883 they were reduced to 42s and under the M'Kinley tariff they fell to 35s per week. When the Dingley tariff came into operation it was felt both by manufacturers and workmen that the struggle to retain the American trade must be relinquished as hopeless.

The letters of Mr. J. Thorneloe (referred to above) who, besides being secretary of the Hosiery Union, is also President of the National Hosiery Federation, is dated July 25, and written at Nottingham to Mr. T. Gascoigne. We subjoin the following extracts:—In answer to your question, the United States of America's tariffs, and their effect on the wages and employment of the operatives, I beg to state that after careful search of old records, we find that the effect has always been a fall in prices and with it a reduction of wages and as a rule the running of factories short time for considerable periods after the tariffs came into operation. . . . Protection is a wide subject to discuss, and my opinion is that it ought to be lifted entirely out of party politics, and, if an inquiry is to take place, it should be a national inquiry composed of a committee of men whose only interests are to serve the nation. Then the nation would have confidence in their judgement, and would no doubt accept their findings.

Letters by the late Mr. Cecil Rhodes.

Dr. Jameson forwards to the "Times" several letters written 12 years ago by the late Mr. Cecil Rhodes. The letters are in Mr. Rhodes's own handwriting, and were found among his papers after his death, and are evidently copies of communications sent by him shortly after he became Prime Minster, for the first time, to the Premiers of the Dominion of Canada and of New South Wales. The letter are as follow:—

Cape Town, May 8, 1891.

Dear Sir,—I wished to write and congratulate you on winning the elections in Canada. I read your manifesto, and I could understand the issue. If I might express a wish it would be that we could meet before our stern fate claims us. I might write pages, but I feel I know you and your politics as if we had been friends for years. The whole thing lies in the question, Can we invent some tie with our mother-country that will prevent separation? It must be a practical one, for future generations will not be born in England. The curse is that English politicians cannot see the future. They think they will always be the manufacturing mart of the world, but do not understand what Protection, coupled with reciprocal relation, means. I have taken the liberty of writing to you, and if you honour me with an answer I will write again.—Yours,

C. J. RHODES.

Sir John Macdonald, Prime Minister, Canadian Dominion.

P. S.—You might not know who I am, so I will say I am the Prime Minister of this colony—that is the Cape Colony.

Cape Town, May 1891.

Dear Sir,—You will excuse the liberty I take in writing to you, but I wish to congratulate you on your success in the initial stages of federating Australia. I must say I do not like the title os Commonwealth of

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

THE BALKANS.

THE MACEDONIAN RISING!

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 27 ("Times.")—The Porte yesterday communicated to the Ambassadors of Russia and Austria-Hungary a memorandum on the state of affairs in the vilayet of Adrianople. In this memorandum it is stated that on the 24th instant, a band of 30 insurgents attacked the village of Hadwi Damchmed, near Adrianople, with rifles and bombs, set fire to the houses and barns, and drove away the inhabitants. They then burnt the Government buildings and all the houses except 40. A detachment of troops has been sent to restore order.

At Tirnovo the revolutionaries attacked the military barracks, and were subjected to rifle fire throughout the night. At daybreak the band retired. All the Turkish villages in the neighbourhood have, according to the memorandum been burnt, and at Geor Tepe, near Tirnovo the mutilated bodies of seven Turkish women and children have been found lying in a ravine.

Salonica, Aug. 27 (Reuter).—On the evening of the 5th a force of Bulgarians attacked Noveska, where 240 soldiers were stationed. Of these, 200 were killed in the fighting that ensued, while the rest escaped. The insurgents afterwards constructed earthworks round the town. This morning seven battalions arrived on the scene from the Kastoria district and began bombarding the Bulgarian defences.

Sofia, Aug. 28.—The Macedonian organisations have addressed an urgent appeal to Prince Ferdinand to show greater interest in the Macedonian situation. They say that if that country is not soon liberated Bulgaria's position will be exceedingly critical.

A fierce fight has occurred at Pashakui 25 kilometres from Adrianople. Three Turkish battalions surrounded a body of insurgents, and a second band came to the assistance of the latter. By means of bombs the insurgents fought their way through the cordon of troops, leaving 150 Turks dead.

Athens, Aug. 28.—Five thousand Macedonians took part in a demonstration here to-day organised as a protest against the proceedings of the Bulgarian revolutionaries. A memorandum was drawn up which will be submitted to the Greek Government and the foreign Legations here. The tone of the speeches was moderate, and there was no disorder.

Berlin, Aug. 28 ("Times").—There is plainly some anxiety in Germany lest Turkey should lose the opportunity of putting down the insurrection in Macedonia with the strong hand, which the insurgents, by alienating European sympathy, have themselves afforded her. For some time past the German Press has dilated on the criminal follies of the revolutionary bands, and the murderous outrage on the conventional train at Kuleli Burgas enabled the "Cologne Gazette" to take up its parable again to-day. The necessity for vigorous action is impressed upon the Turkish Government to-night by the "National Zeitung," which says:—

"The Government of Russia and Austria-Hungary have addressed to the Porte a demand that the insurrection should be crushed as quickly as possible. This demand, which is at the same time a guarantee of full and unrestricted powers, makes it the duty of the Turkish Government to proceed with energy. It has hitherto been the case that the Turkish troops have been so much scattered that decisive action on a large scale has not been possible. Indeed, it often happened that Turkish troops fraternised with detachments of the insurgents. If the Sultan wishes to retain Macedonia the superior power of Turkey must be brought home to the Macedonian Committees in the most unmistakable manner, and for this purpose decisive action is necessary."

If is distinctly to the interest of Germany that Turkey should prove herself able to "restore order" in the Balkans. If Turkey succeeds, the value of German military instruction and Krupp guns is demonstrated. Failure, on the other hand, might ultimately lead to the establishment of some form of international control in the European vilayets, an event which would not be favourable to the extension of German influence in the Ottoman Empire.

Paris, Aug. 23 ("Times").—The "Gaulois" gives some interesting particulars of a statement respecting the possibilities of a Turco-Bulgarian war made to a representative of an Athens newspaper by the Turkish Military Attache at Athens, Major Ihsan Bey, a member of the Ottoman General Staff. According to the "Gaulois" this statement is all the more important as Ihsan Bey has only just returned from Constantinople, and consequently may be regarded as expressing the prevailing opinions in Turkish military circles. Ihsan Bey considers the situation to be extremely grave. It is impossible that the present state of affairs should continue; it must come to an end once for all; and the only end possible is a war with Bulgaria. The result would be the entry of the Turkish army into Sofia 48 hours after the declaration of war. The Ottoman troops prepared to operate against the Principality already exceed 240,000. That number could be doubled within 24 hours by levies; while if Turkey resorted to a general mobilisation she could put into the field a total of about 1,500,000 men. For a war with Bulgaria she would not need to employ all the troops already with the colours. The Bulgarians hope that the war would be brought to a close by the intervention of the Powers after they themselves had advanced to a certain point in that province. But the Turkish army is so well prepared and so ardently desirous of beginning its victorious march that this hope would be dissipated by the first discharge of the guns. Ihsan Bey added that the "casus belli would" not come from Turkey, but that when once war was declared the Turks would take the offensive. He further stated that the Turks greatly rejoiced at the "rapprochement" between their country and Greece, and were resolved to make common cause with the Greeks. The cordial reception of Prince Christophoros by the sultan was a significant indication on the subject, and the rumour of an approaching visit by King George to Constantinople was a source of love satisfaction in both countries.

Berlin, Aug. 28 "(Standard)...—The new Commander-in-Chief of the Turkish troops Macedonia, is believed here to be a very capable officer, who may be trusted to carry out his orders with success. The "National Zeitung "says:—If the Sultan want to keep Macedonia he must make the Macedonian Committees realise his strength. To achieve this he must order his Commander-in-Chief to act with the utmost decision. The Bulgarians, exporting dynamite and lies do not shrink from the most atrocious crimes against harmless travellers."

A "Reuter" despatch from Constantinople says that the Turkish Ministry of War has received authentic information that the revolution will shortly break out in Eastern Macedonia, and has begun to take military measures.

From Salonica the special correspondent of the "Times" reports the presence of an insurgent band, 120 strong, at Nodeli, on the Uskub-Salonica Railway. There is great anxiety as to the fate of Kilisura, which was occupied a few days ago by an insurgent force, who subsequently left the town and now hold the hills surrounding it, and are said to number 1,000. Ten battalions of Turkish troops have marched to attack them, but the result is not yet known.

"Reuter's Agency" has received the following communication from the Turkish Embassy:—There is no truth whatever in any of the statements contained in a telegram from Uskub, which appeared in the London morning papers of the 28th inst. The report that 40 Turkish officers and a number of civil officials had been summoned to Constantinople to answer for outrages committed at Krushevo has evidently been invented in support of the previous false allegation that the pillage, destruction of houses, and other outrages which had been perpetrated by the Bulgarian bands at the said village were to be attributed to the Ottoman troops and the Mussulman population. Neither is it true that there is any agitation among the troops of the Salonica garrison, or that the Ilaves are simply Bashi-Bazouks in uniform committing robberies in the streets and taking their arms to their homes at night. The Ilaves are well disciplined soldiers belonging to the Regular Army, and under the command of officers educated at the Military School."

THE ATTITUDE OF THE POWERS.

Nowhere is the attitude of the Powers in the Macedonian Question the object of more severe censure than in the "Temps," which writes as follows:—

"It is impossible to suppose that the populations of Macedonia will patiently suffer Europe—who had a debt to pay after the Congress of Berlin and who has met her engagements in a detestable fashion—to dishonour her signature. It is horrible to think that innocent people such as the victims of the outrage at Kuleli Burgas should suffer for the guilty who are the Turkish Government and Western diplomacy, which is constantly apprehensive and yet content. At first the friends of the assassins of the Macedonians tried to turn to account the outrage against the conventional train. Accounts came from Vienna which were simple masterpieces, the following, for instance:—The Russian and Austrian Governments have respectively addressed energetic Notes to the Porte requesting it to subdue the Macedonian insurrection as soon as possible. That is easily said. It recalls Crispi's telegram to General Baratieri, who commanded in Abyssinia, when he asked for reinforcements, ammunition, and provisions. Do as Napoleon I did. Live on the conquered country. Another echo from Germanic Europe:—It is feared that Turkey, taking advantage of the indignation produced by the outrage among the Western Powers, will have recourse to atrocious reprisals on the populations of Macedonia. It is impossible to find a happier term than reprisals "Ce sont toujours les victimes qui commencent." Moreover, in the midst of all this there is not a word about the promised reforms, about those reforms which are due, and which would deprive the Macedonian rising of all grandeur, and almost of all pretext."

M. Anatole Leroy-Beaulieu, the eminent writer and authority on Russian and Slav affairs, publishes a scathing criticism in the European on the attitude of Greece and Servia in the Macedonian crisis.

He says that what is more melancholy, not to say more repulsive, than the tyranny and bad faith of Turkey is the attitude of certain Balkan States daring to call themselves civilised and boldly styling themselves Christian. In presence of the martyrdom of the Macedonian population these States do not blush to make themselves the accomplices of the oppressors of their coreligionists and the fupport of the enemies of European civilisation. What, he inquires, have these different Eastern States done for ill-fated Macedonia. What, in particular, have its neighbours of the north and south, the Servians and Greeks, done on its behalf? In what way have they expressed their sympathy with the victims of the barbarity of the Bashi-Bazouks?

M. Leroy-Beaulieu makes a distinction, however, between the Servians and the Greeks. For the former he finds certain extenuating circumstances, but the Greeks—"those Greeks who during the whole of the past century personified in our eyes the national claims of the East and the legitimate impatience of those peoples eager to throw off the yoke of the Turkish conquest, those Greeks with their heroes sung by Byron and Hugo, those Greeks whose claims in Epirus and Crete were supported by ourselves—what attitude have they assumed towards their Christian brethren in Macedonia?

. . . It is reluctantly that we recognise the facts we who since our youth have never ceased to hope for the complete emancipation of Hellenic territory, we who like our fathers and our grandfathers at the time of the war of Independence delighted in our Hellenism. What they have done, or rather what they have said is but too well-known . . . For my part notwithstanding all statements on the subject and notwithstanding the evidence to be found in the Hellenic Press I can hardly believe it so painful it is for me to admit it.

"The Greeks by word, if not by deed, have sided not with the Christians, but with their oppressors. They have told us that the true culprits, the true barbarians were the Christians, the Slavs, the Bulgarians of Macedonia. They have thus forgotten that the enemies of Greece said the same thing in connection with Crete at a time when in their struggle of mutual extermination Christians and Musulmans massacred each other. They have not asked themselves who began, who was master of the country, and where the responsibility lay. They have thought only of one thing—namely, of the interests of Hellenism. It appears that those interests require that the Turk should remain master, even if the Christians, or, at all events the Slavs, be exterminated. Indeed, that would be pure profit for Hellenism. Fate is now the oppressed of yesterday practise la grande politique in presence of the oppressed of to-day. Reasons of State must come before considerations of humanity. I am afraid that instead of benefiting by such calculation Hellenism will suffer for it. Such a policy damages it in the eyes of the civilised world. If it should be continued it would discredit and dishonour it. . . . By rejecting as a palpable snare the mere idea of an autonomous Macedonia the Greeks have not only sinned against justice and against the fraternity of the Balkan peoples, but—what will touch them closer—they have committed a political blunder. In opposing the idea of an autonomous Macedonia, on the pretext that it would be equivalent to a Slav Macedonia, the Greeks openly admit that the Slavs and not the Greeks are in a majority in Macedonia. . . . If they do not wish Europe to draw from their conduct a conclusion so contrary to their pretensions it is high time for them to change their language or their policy. Instead of showing themselves suspicious of the whole Macedonian movement, let them second and encourage it. Let them disinfect for that unhappy country efficacious, far-reaching, and serious reforms under European control. That will be the best way for the Greeks to retrieve at the same time their reputation, their credit in Europe, and their influence in Macedonia.

There is little definite news regarding events in Macedonia, but the general effect of the reports is that the situation throughout the disturbed regions is growing steadily worse.

Sfica, Aug. 31 ("Times").—I learn from Rilo Monastery that a large Turkish force is moving towards the frontier in the district of Djuma's and Razlog. One battalion of Bulgarian infantry is expected at the monastery.

Vienna, Aug. 31.—A series of insurgent successes is reported to-day from Constantinople. At Prasliovo and Hobesh, to the west of Monastir, the Turkish troops have been defeated. In the sandjak of Kirk Kilisse the komitajis are estimated by the Turks to number 1,000 men, who enjoy comparative immunity on account of the difficult nature of the country. Driving operations on a large scale are recognised to be necessary, but some days must pass before the requisite number of troops can be assembled. The operations against the komitajis in the Murichovo-Karapzova hills, to the north-east of Monastir, and in the neighbourhood of Galicika, to the west of Monastir, between the lakes of Okhrida and Presna, are stated to have begun. The insubordination among the Albanian reserves at Prizren is reported to have been checked by the energy of Shemsi Pasha.

Salonica, Aug. 30 (Reuter).—Hilmi Pasha has sent a commission, consisting of five Christians and five Turks, to offer an amnesty to the insurgents on condition that they lay down their arms and submit before the festival of the Sultan's accession.

Belgrade, Aug. 31.—Two hundred well-armed volunteers, among whom were four officers, left here for Macedonia last night.

Brussels, Aug. 31 ("Standard").—At the pressing request of Russia and Austria-Hungary, the Belgian Government proposes to appoint this week four officers for the reorganisation of the Macedonian gendarmery. The officers will start at once for Constantinople, where they will be received by the Sultan.

Sofia, Sept. 1 (Times).—The report which reached Rilo Monastery yesterday evening that a general insurrection in Macedonia would be proclaimed in the course of last night is not yet confirmed. To-day is the anniversary of the Sultans' accession rumours have been current for some time past that a rising would take place on this happy occasion. It is stated, however, that some of the bands which are intended to co-operate in the revolt have not yet reached the posts assigned to them. The signal consequently has not yet been given and may possibly be delayed some days longer. At least it is affirmed in revolutionary circles here. On the other hand the journal Dnevnik which receives inspiration from General Tzontcheff, affirms that the revolt has broke out to-day on both banks of the lower Struma in the districts of Razlog and Despat and in the mountains of Belasitza. The journal further states that the movement is under the personal direction of General Tzontcheff with Col. Yankoff as his principal lieutenant.

Constantinople, Aug. 31 (Reuter).—News from the interior of Macedonia and Adrianople is scanty. It is reported, however, that the insurgents have captured a Turkish blockhouse on the frontier in the district of Kirk Kilisse.

The Russian journals are indignant at the suggestion made in Athens and Berlin that the Sultan should be allowed a free hand in dealing with the insurgents.

A HUNGARIAN VESSEL BLOWN UP.

Sofia, Sept. 2 ("Times").—The large steamship Vaskapu, belonging to the Hungarian Levant line, while proceeding from Varna to Constantinople, has been shattered by an explosion and burnt at a distance of 13 kilometres off the Bulgarian coast. The captain was killed by the explosion, and the chief engineer, taking command of the vessel, beached her near Messembria.

The number of the killed and injured is variously stated. One official account states that of 40 passengers 37 were drowned or burnt to death, while nine of the crew lost their lives and 15 were saved. Another states that 15 passengers, three officers, and six of the crew were lost. As a large portion of the cargo consisted of wood the vessel burnt rapidly. The steamer had been searched for explosives before leaving Varna. As the boilers remained intact the catastrophe is attributed to dynamite or some other explosive which had been concealed on board.

Sofia, Sept. 1 ("Times").—I learn from Salonica that the village of Tursyie, in the district of Florina, has been burnt, together with other Bulgarian villages in the neighbourhood. Refugees from these villages, which were plundered before being burnt, were not permitted to enter Monastir lest they should find access to the Consuls. Refugees from Krushevo were only admitted after pressure on the part of the Consuls. They were detained over a week while the authorities endeavoured to force them to sign a document stating that all the devastation in the town had been accomplished by the insurgents.

This and similar documents appear to be prompted by the representations which M. Ralli, the Greek Prime Minister, according to the "Messager d'Athenes," recently made to the representatives of the Powers at Athens, expressing astonishment that the Powers should hinder the Turks from taking "energetic measures for the prompt destruction of brigands. The same journal announces that Russia, France, England, and Germany have approved approved of the representations of Greeceland declared that they will henceforth leave full and entire liberty of action to Turkey. Austria, though pledged to an identical policy with Russia, is inadvertently omitted in this interesting announcement. Referring to M. Ralli's protest the "Independence Roumaine takes the opportunity of observing that Krushevo is almost entirely inhabited by Roumanians.

Salonica, Aug. 31.—The reoccupation of the town of Neveska is confirmed, and a great victory is officially announced in which 400 Bulgarians have been killed. It is not, however, quite clear whether these losses were among the armed insurgents or among the inhabitants of the neighbouring villages. The Turkish villages of Zelenie, near Neveska, was burnt by the Bulgarians before they withdrew, and the tower of Luma Bey at Labotini was also attacked, but successfully defended by the Bey and his brother. Disturbances are reported to be beginning now in the vilayet of Uskub where there has been fighting near Istib.

STATEMENT BY M. RALLI.

Athens, Aug. 28.—The following statement by M. Ralli, the Prime Minister of Greece, with reference to the observations made in the "Times" of Aug. 19 on the subject of Greek co-operation with Turkey, has been published in the "Asty" and other Greek papers:—

"The reply is very simple, as we have before us her acts of wolves making incursions into Macedonia and to destroy them we would place ourselves, not only by the side of Turkey, but by the side of anyone. If doing so enabled us to defend our interests. It is our duty to defend the Greek population from the attacks of the Bulgarians, and for this purpose it is necessary to strengthen by all possible means the Turkish authorities, with whom we happen to have common enemy. We shall certainly not take into account those who oppose our co-operation with Turkey for commercial reasons, but shall follow the policy we have already marked out.

RUSSIA'S POLICY.

The following statement, made by the "Novoe Vremya," has all the appearance of an inspired declaration of Russia's revised policy in the Balkans:—

"The peace of the Near East is Russia's concern, and in order the more effectively to safeguard it, she prefers to act independently of any European Concert. She will proceed alone, on her own initiative and responsibility, to enforce the establishment of the grievously desiderated reforms in the disturbed vilayets of European Turkey. The bases of these reforms were decided upon by Russia and Austria Hungary in collaboration, pursuant to, and in virtue of, the agreement entered into between the two Powers in 1897; but Russia will now take the completion of the task into her own hands. There is no reason whatever, Why the representatives of Austria, Hungary should not lend their co-operative assistance to this country's pacific mission in Macedonia and Old Servia; that is to say Russia formulates and enforces her demands upon Turkey, and Austria-Hungary supports them. To each step in the execution of the reforms demanded of Turkey a time limit will be fixed, and Russia will take the responsibility for compelling the Porte to act honestly and energetically in consummating the task imposed upon it within the specified period. There will be no more shilly-shallying or plausible procrastination, on the part of the Turkish authorities in Macedonia The Ottoman Government now knows exactly what it has to do, and the consequences of its failure to carry out, in the spirit as well as in the letter, the categorical behests of the Czar with regard to the future treatment and welfare of the Christian population of the Turkish vilayets in Europe.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 21.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

183,01—Khanderao S and L—Vasantrao Madhavrao vs Anantrao Gunpatrao and others—Little and Co and Khanderao S and L, part heard.

732,01—Seetaram B and N—Jagi Khanoo Moosa vs Tulakchand Hukamchand—Crawford B and Co.

329,03—Tonkordas and Co—Ahamedbhoy Hubibhoy vs Rahimtoola Somjee and others—Wadia and G.

133,02—Manaukhlal J and H—Moolji Jetha vs N C Macleod and others—Pinhey and Co.

293-02—Payne and Co—The Badiohi Aulina and Soda Federich vs Tejpal Gadu and others—Dikshit and D—For postponment.

395,03—Hiralal and D—Sitaram Sawlia vs The Hindustan Sand Wood Co Ltd—Dikshit and D.

45,02—Payne and Co—Mohanlal Karshan vs Gangaram Ramjee and others—Hiralal D.

671,01—Raghawayajant B—Hari Ualabh Lalchand and another vs Jamnadas Narandas and others—Edgelow G and W.

379,03—Edgelow G and W—Soonamal Gangaram and others vs Ruttonjee Sorabjee Talati and another—Shalshanker K and G.

68,01—Bicknell M and M—Shivratan Pragdas and another vs Sadacoova, widow and another.

76,01—Bicknell M and M—Shivratan Pragdas and another vs Sadacoova widow.

333,02—Payne and Co—Shivshanker Gopaljee and others vs Jehangir Mancekjee Contractor—Pestonjee H and K.

44,02—Tyabjee D and Co—Hajee Noor Mahomed Hajee Adjodia vs Pragjee Luxmidas and others—Edgelow G and W.

1 3,01—Manaukhlal J and H—The Hon Mr Gokuldas Khimdas Parekh vs The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada and others—Edgelow G and W.

62-02—Matubhai J and H—M Trikamlal Sakarchand and another vs Lakhmidas Narandas and others—W G and C Jai Dapatary and F.

210,02—Madhavjee V—Harilal Jamnadas and another vs Hargowandas Jugjiwandas and others—M J and M and in person.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

To speak to the minutes of decree.

333-1150-01—Crawford B and Co—Girdhur Shamjee and another vs T Bhowanji Lalkoohoy and others—Tyabjee D and Co—(S C C Suit).

Testamentary suit for Consent decree.

30,03—Bhaishunker K and G—Bai Diwali widow vs Ramcoverbai—Ardeshir H D and Co.

For dismissal of caveat.

6,03—Shamrao and M—Nowrojee Dossabhoy vs Fakirjee Framjee Gadiali—Jehangir and S.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Commercial Course.

111,02—Bicknell M and M—Bai Bhicoo and another vs Chotalal Javardas—K D Saroff—Part heard.

Long Causes.

251,02—K D Sarooff—Hargowan Ramjee and another vs Bhutt Vallabhram Ratanshi and other—Bhaishanker K and G and Little and Co—Latch and.

447,03—Tyabji D and Co—Valji Moraljee and another vs Kessowjee Desjee and another—Maitnajee V.

117,03—Khanderao S and L—Dayakorbai widow vs Parvati 9,03—Crawford B and Co—Muhammadas Heerjee vs Jiram Heerjee and others—Kanga and P.—Part heard.

bai widow and others—Murphy H & M Part heard.

670,01—Smetham B and N—Dewraj Tokersey and others vs Mugniram Dhunjee and others—Payne and Co—Part heard.

2 3,'0—Mathavjee V—Jethmal Tilookchand vs Nathoo Ganpat and others—Jagannal J and Raghavjee J.

783,01—Mulla and M—Esuf Abdul Kadur and another vs Kesrambee—Tyabji D and Co.

101,02—In person—Rami Govind Bhatkar vs Purshotam Babjee Patnaris—In person.

31,01—Mansukhlal D and J—The Sooplerdas S & W Co vs Narrondas Canjee—S B and Noble.

338,00—Ezekuel and Co—Khimjee Jiram Narranjee and others vs Lilladhur Hurridas and others—Tyabjee D and Co.

229,01—Tyabji D and Co—Mahomed Esub Bham vs Hawaboo and others—Payne and Co, M B Chitnis and in person.

315,02—Mantri B and N—Mezhraj Gungaba and others vs Fazulbhai Visram and others—Thakurdas and Co.

513,03—Payne and Co—Mirza Bazatalli vs Narayen Madhowji—K B Mehta.

331,02—Edgelow and W—Bai Harkare vs Killabhai Ram, das and others—Malvi H and M.

Testamentary suit.

9,02—Smetham B and N—J F Fernandes and others vs B F Nunes—K B Mehta—Part heard.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice BATTY.

For consent decrees.

275,03—Payne and Co—H H the Aga Khan vs The National Bank of India—Little and Co.

To speak to the minutes of decree.

491,01—Unwala and P—Jaitha Hathowjee vs E Miller and another—Crawford B and Co.

531,02—Tyabjee D and Co—The Advocate General of Bombay vs Mirza Mahomed Shirazi and another—Mirza and M, W G and Co. and Craigie L and O.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

73,'3—Payne and Co—N C Macleod vs Pranjiwandas Cubladas and others—Ardeshir H D and Co and E G and W—Part heard.

542,01—Unwala and P—Canjee Shamjee and another vs Narayen Edjee and others—Nanu and H.

642,02—K D Sarooff—Nanabhoy Framji Mama vs Eduljee Sorabjee Davur and others.

413,01—Malvi H and M—Narmalabai vs Purshotam Madan and others—Craigie L and O.

462,02—Little and Co—Chatoorbhoj Shewjee and others vs Anoola Hoosein and others—Thakurdas and Co.

718,02—Shamrao and M—Venayek Dhonderaj Benodkar vs Motichund Khoopchund—Little and Co.

74,02—Thakurdas and Co—The Indian Manufacturing Co vs Lalji Veerjee—Caltabs and M.

634,00—Thakurdas and Co—Bai Motivahoo vs Purshotam Dayal—Crawford B and Co.

217,01—Strajee and J—Harkisan Bhica vs Runchord Jewan and others—S and J and M and M.

601,02—Payne and Co—Sheikh Hosein and another vs Hajee Sulleman Abdool Wahed and others—E G and W, S B and N and Little and Co.

38,03—Unwala and P—Kalicharan Burjee Chooksey vs Karsondas Kuramsey—Payne and Co.

312,03—Payne and Co—Jetmal Khanjalal vs Jotmal Nagurmal and others—Sorabjee and J.

PARTIAL DESTRUCTION BY FIRE OF THE INDIAN MAILS.

WHILE the Indian mail train was running between Amiens and Creil on Sunday, Aug. 29, a fire broke out in a post waggon containing some sacks of printed matter. The following account of the accident is given at the Paris Postal Department:—

The sacks containing the British mails from India and Australia are carried through French territory by a special train which leaves the Calais Harbour Station at 3.25 every Saturday morning. When, however, the number of mail waggons is such as to prevent their being all included in this train, some of them are attached to the P. and O. Company's special which precedes the mail. This was the case on Saturday. The mail on that day consisted of 2,340 bags, and it was found necessary to attach two mail waggons to the P. and O. train. The first compartment of one of these latter vehicles in which the postal official in charge of the mail was travelling, caught fire between Amiens and Creil, and when the train stopped at the latter station it was found that of the 69 sacks in the compartment 35 had been partly burned. These sacks only contained printed matter, which from the charred remains appeared to have been destined for Bombay. The cause of the fire is not known.

The British Postmaster-General has been informed by the French Post Office that the fire occured not on the special mail train, but in a van containing bags of printed matter which was attached to the overland passenger express, in accordance with the usual practice when the mail is too large to be accommodated in one train. It is understood that 35 bags of newspapers were consumed, and some 35 others injured. The whole Eastern mail sent on that occasion consisted of 2,340 bags.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 4.

MAYNOOTH MEMORIES.

THE funeral of Mgr. Gargan, President of Maynooth College, will recall to the minds of politicians whose memories carry back half a century some of the bitterest scenes witnessed in Parliament during the last century. It was in the year that the departed Principal returned from Paris to take the Chair of Humanity at the College, that Sir Robert Peel brought in his Bill to increase the Maynooth grant from £9,000 to £30,000 a year. The measure drove Mr. Gladstone from the Peel Cabinet, although he subsequently spoke and voted for the measure. The Prince Consort gave Baron Stockmar a lively picture of the position at the time: "Peel has had to reconstruct his whole Government. Mr. Gladstone has retired upon the Catholic question. He has no objection to the measure—nay, he will support it—but thinks he has written something in a book of his ("The State in its Relation with the Church," 1839) which prevents him from taking part in it as a Minister."

"A FEARFUL AGITATION."

The trouble was not soon ended. The Prince wrote again to Stockmar, describing the situation. "We are in the midst of the most fearful agitation. Sir Robert has brought forward his Maynooth Bill, and has two-thirds of his own party against him. The Whigs are compelled to support him, but naturally they do this in such a way as to do him as much harm as possible. Of bigotry, uncharitableness, intolerance, and spite there is no end. A whole torrent of petitions laden with these is poured into Parliament. A single member laid 100 two days ago upon the table of the House of Commons, and of these several were for Sir Robert's impeachment. Macaulay, with whose review of the book of Gladstone's to which the Prince refers every schoolboy is now familiar, declared that Protestant operatives called for impeachments in exceedingly bad English. By way of contrast with these latter, he himself delivered a speech which has been preserved as a sample of oratory which the House now hears no more.

A SPOKEN ESSAY.

"You may trust us," said Macaulay in this oration, "you may trust us when we tell you that there is a point where we shall call stop. The grant to Maynooth is, in our opinion, proper; and we will do our best to obtain it for you, though it should cost us our popularity and our seats in Parliament." Then followed that sentence which Parliamentarians still ponder. It came as a summing up of the whole question of what England would and would not do. "The Repeal of the Union we regard as fatal to the Empire, and we will never consent to it—never, though the country should be surrounded by dangers as great as those which threatened her when her American Colonies and France, and Spain, and Holland were leagued against her, and when the armed neutrality of the Baltic disputed her maritime rights; never though another Bonaparte should pitch his camp in sight of Dover Castle; never, till all has been staked and lost; never, till the four quarters of the world have been convulsed by the last struggle of all the great English people for their place among the nations.

A ROMANCE OF WAR.

The meeting between King Edward and the Emperor Francis Joseph would bring to the minds of both the days when, upon their two houses, to a large extent, depended the peace of Europe. Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort strove unwearied ly to avert the war between Austria and France, by which the Austrian Emperor, himself the leader in the later battles, lost so much of territory and prestige. The Prince Consort and the Queen were unsparing in their criticisms of the quarrel. The Austrians were arrogant and insolent, Napoleon immoral. Napoleon meant war all along, we know "his instinct told him it would come" he said to Lord Cowley. But it was the Emperor Francis Joseph who struck the first blow, declared war, and lost every battle. Those who were so astonished over the Czar's famous Peace Rescript, will be interested to be reminded that the Austrian Emperor proposed the simultaneous disarmament of all the Great Powers, immediately preceding the outbreak of this war.

A ROYAL WARRIOR.

It may not be common knowledge after this lapse of time that in the last great battle of that war, the terrible battle of Solferino, King Edward had a heroic relative. Count Mensdorff, afterwards famous as the Austrian Foreign Minister, was his father's cousin, and commanded three regiments of cavalry with which he kept at bay the whole of the French cavalry and artillery throughout the day. Had there been such another leader as the Count on the Austrian side that day, the face of Europe might be wearing a different aspect to-day. It was a day of horrible carnage. Seventeen thousand to eigteen thousand dead and wounded on our side. The Franco-Sardinians admit that they lost eighteen thousand men, wrote the Count. "There was a broiling hot sun such as is known only in the plains of Italy, so that men went mad from sun-stroke during the battle. I myself saw such a man dancing about, with his coat off, in the midst of the fire from the cannons, and throwing clouds of earth at the cavalry." Perhaps the most curious commentary on the whole war was Louis Napoleon saying to King Edward's uncle that the Austrians fought much better than the French.

PHOTOGRAPHY BY LIGHTNING.

During a thunderstorm this week a number of Swiss marksmen were struck by lightning while practising at the rifle butts. It was subsequently found that upon their bodies were imprinted photographic impressions of the trees by which the range is surrounded. The report of the affair has been received with incredulity in some of the London papers The scepticism is more surprising than the occurrence For at least a century and a quarter the photographic powers of lightning have been known to the scientist The records of the Royal Society abound with date upon the point. Benjamin Franklin noted an instance in 1763 in which the effect of what he erroneously described as a thunderbolt was to photograph upon the breast of a man the likeness of a tree against which he was standing. A New York scientific journal noted a case of a little girl upon whose body was impressed the exact image of a young maple tree growing before the window at which she stood when struck by lightning.

NATURE'S FAST SHUTTER

Modern ingenuity has done a great deal in photography, and by the aid of wonderfully rapid shutters has given us from time to time very good photograph of a lightning flash. But the man is not yet born who can make a shutter fast enough to catch the real fall thing. Seen at night, a flash of lightning appears little more powerful as an illuminant than moonlight. As a matter of fact, the duration of one of these flashes is so brief that one million of them in succession could be crowded into the space of a single second. If one flash could last but a tenth of a second it would give near objects an illumination one hundred thousand times more brilliant than that of moonlight. The most rapidly rotating bodies known to science appear absolutely stationary when lit up by it. The brilliancy of a fire-ball is incomparably less vivid than that of a flash of lightning, being, roughly, no brighter than red-hot iron. With its intense luminosity and almost immeasurable rapidity, it is not surprising that the lightning should prove a wonderful photographher when a suitable negative offers.

HUMAN NEGATIVES.

A series of unauthenticated instances of photography by lightning was communicated to the Royal Society by Professor Andres Poey, a one time director of the Havana Observatory. Among his instances were several very notable ones. A tree in which was a boy in the act of robbing a bird's nest, was struck by lightning. Upon the breast of the boy appeared the image of branches of the tree with the nest lodged in them, and the young birds in the nest. Upon the back of a sailor struck dead by lightning appeared a photograph of a horse-shoe fastened to foremast against which he had been standing. Another mariner had left upon his chest the inscription "4.4," just as it appeared upon one of the masts. Again, a young man, struck when wearing a belt in which he had concealed a quantity of coins, carried to his grave the photographic impression of those coins. More remarkable still was the case of a lady upon whose leg was imprinted the impression of a flower which happened to be in the path of the electric current, and was photographed through a brick wall.

INSCRUTABLE MYSTERIES.

We are slowly winning nature's secrets from her. Already we can imitate the lightning by potographing, with the Rontgen rays, objects between which and the camera an obstacle intervenes. What we connot do outside a spiritualistic seance, is to send one body through another without any evidence upon either of the passage. This is one of the exclusive prerogatives of the lightning up to now. There is a case on record in which a flash of lightning passed down a chimney in a travelling trunk. The latter was found to contain an inch depth of soot, which must have been carried by the lightning through the wood itself. We cannot all hope to be favoured as negatives for photographic lightning. Some people are impervious to it. In the human family there are conductors and non-ductors of electricity just as there are in the inanimate creation.

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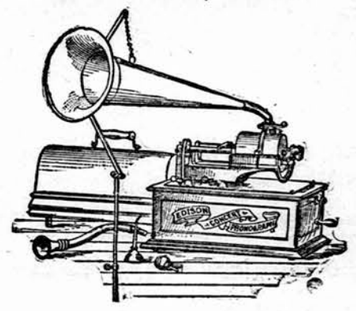

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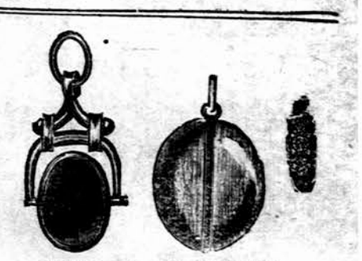

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"CLEAN THE SLATE,"

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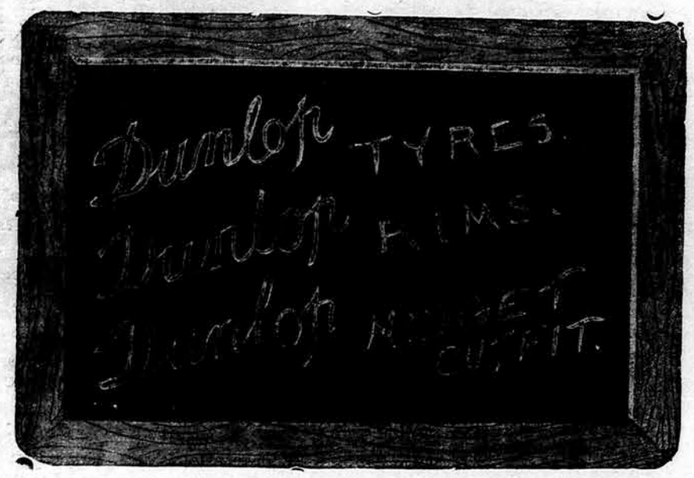

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The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES.

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo" he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured?" The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

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He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper.
He is only remembered by what he has done."

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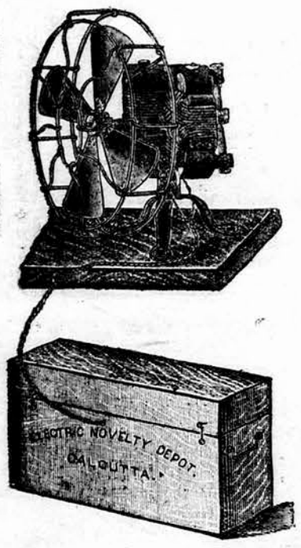

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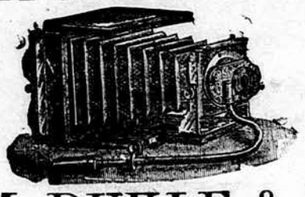

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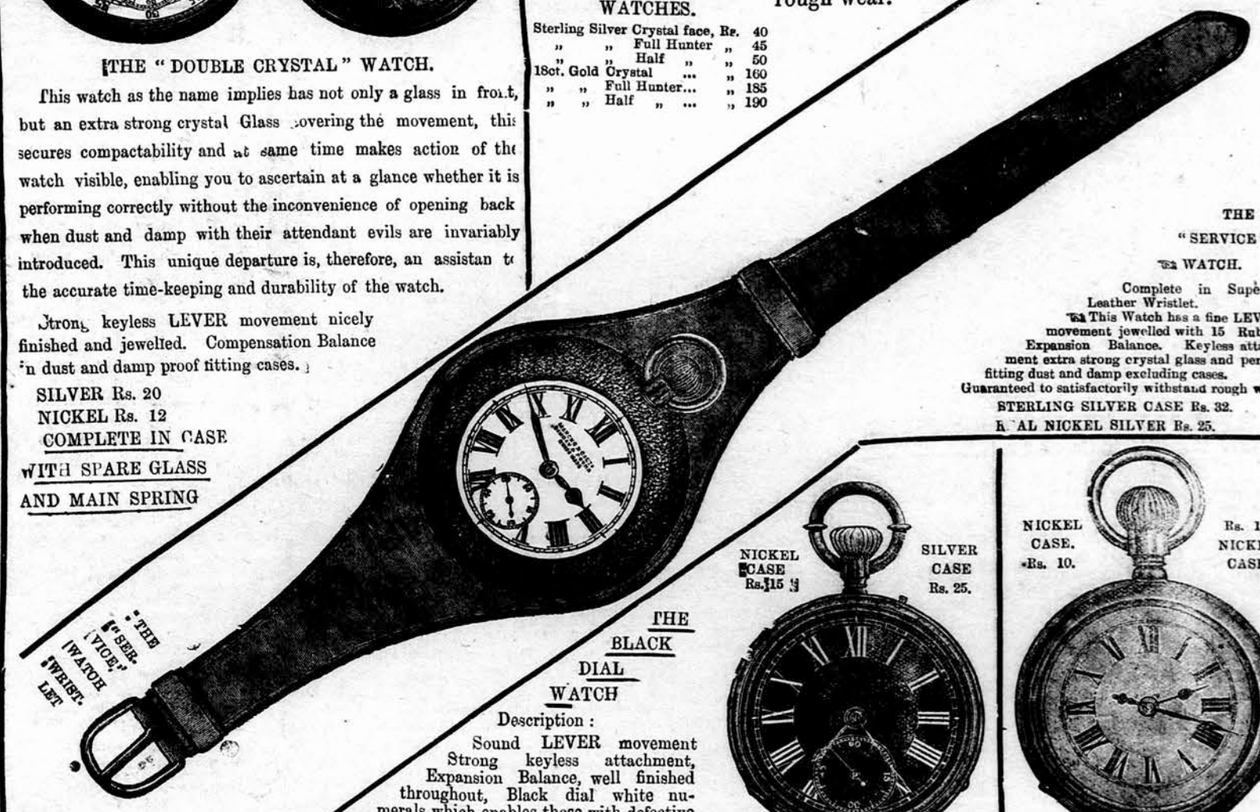

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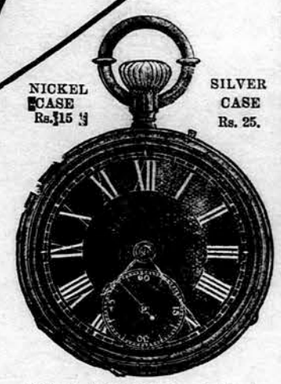

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Sound LEVER movement Strong keyless attachment, Expansion Balance, well finished throughout, Black dial white numerals which enables those with defective sight to distinguish the time, particularly suited also for night wear. Nicely finished in perfect fitting dust and damp excluding cases.

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Sound ¼ plate horizontal movement, carefully adjusted. Strong keyless attachment, tinted dial, dust and damp proof fitting cases. Exceptional value Rs.10 only.

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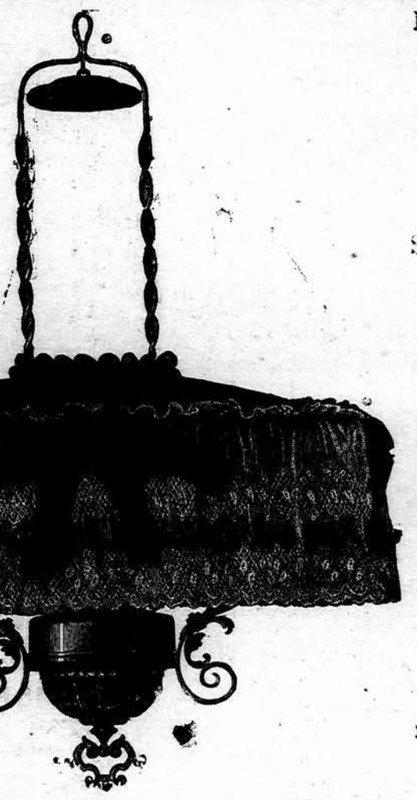

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